



SUCCESSFUL

FARMING

IN MANITOBA



100
Farmers

✻ **Testify** ✻

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LANDS — OF THE — CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company offer for sale some of the finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest. The lands belonging to the Company in each township within the railway belt, which extends twenty-four miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging

FROM \$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

(These regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force).

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value, with accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, or at any of its agencies in Canada or the United States.

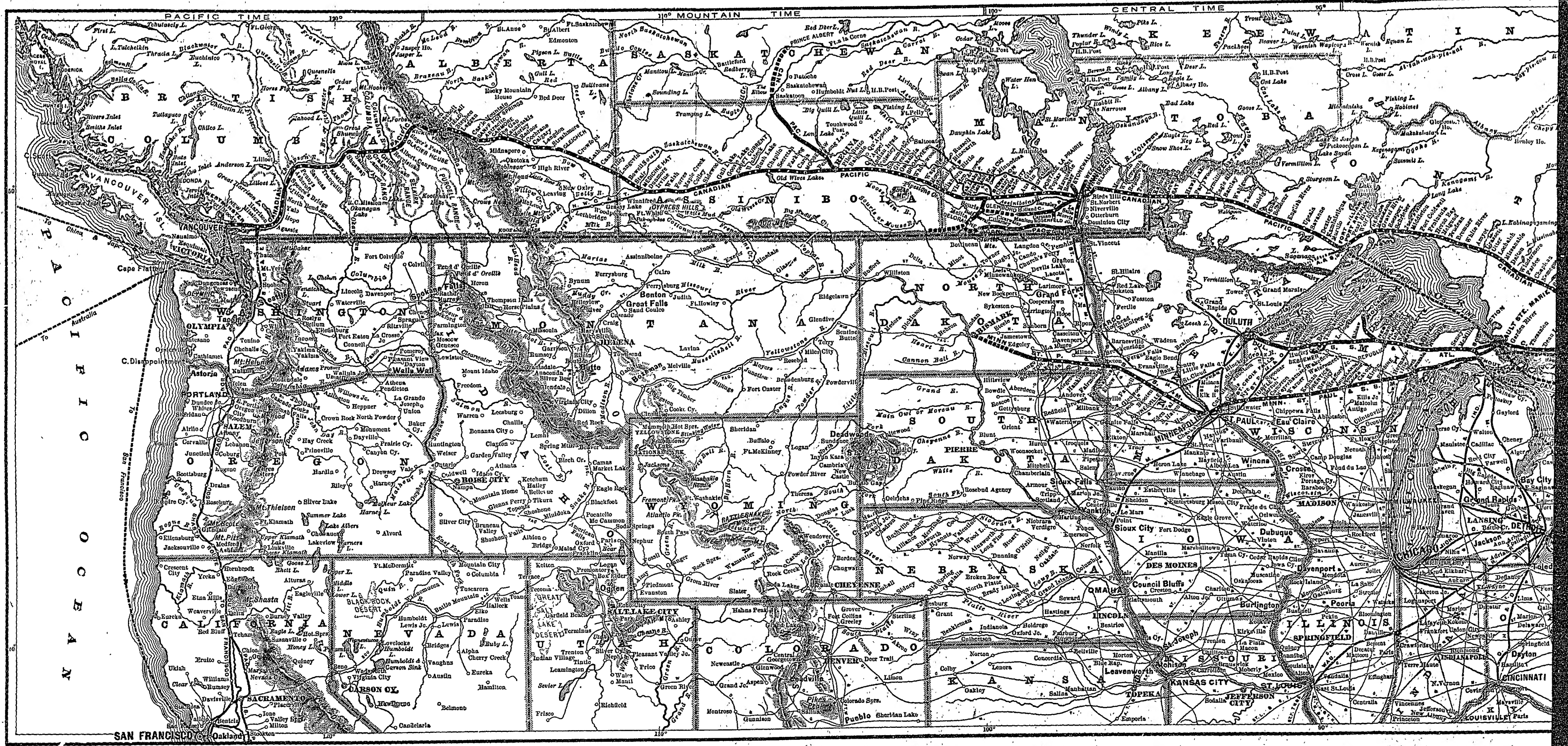
GENERAL CONDITIONS.

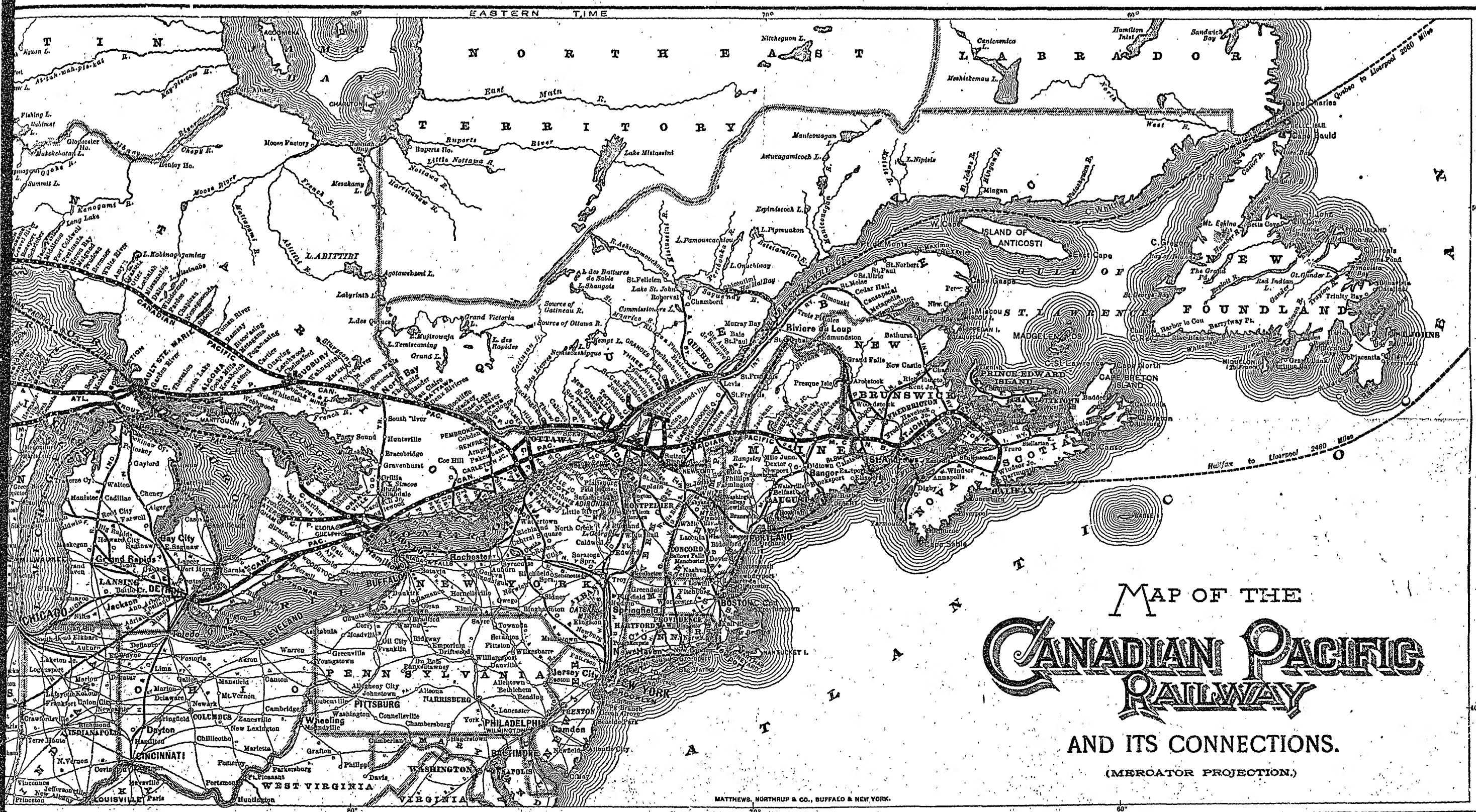
All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserve from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its railway.

Detailed Prices of Lands and all information relating thereto can be obtained on application to the Land Commissioner,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.





FARMING IN MANITOBA.

EXPERIENCE - OF - ACTUAL - SETTLERS.

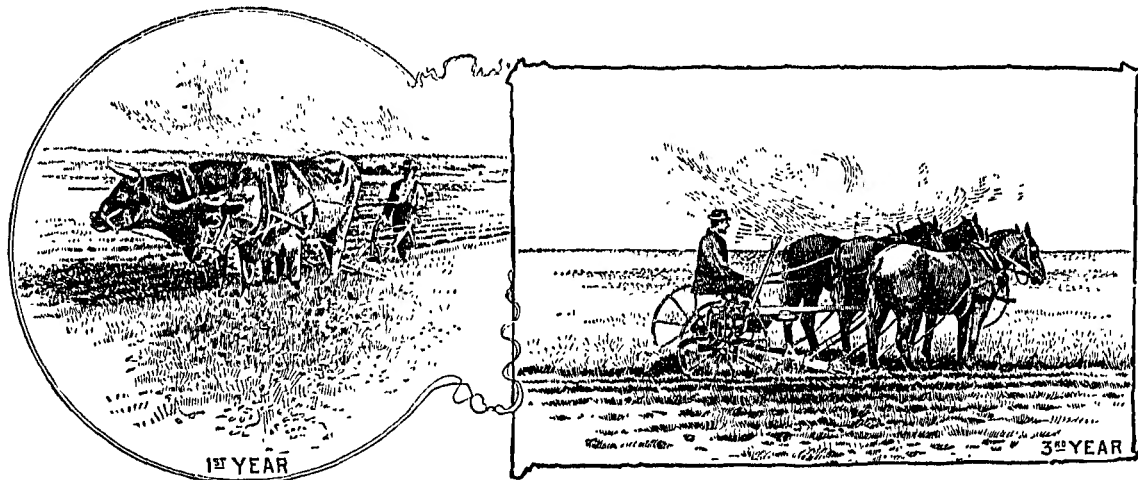
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Circulars asking information drawn from personal experience in agriculture, and calculated to be useful to persons intending to settle in the Canadian North-West, were lately addressed to a large number of the farming residents of that Province. These farmers were known to be men of intelligence and probity, desirous of aiding, to the best of their ability, anyone thinking of making for himself a new home on the prairies.

Of the circulars referred to, which contained no less than forty-four questions, a large number have been returned, fully replied to. The information they contain is circumstantial, exact, and of the utmost utility; and the earliest opportunity has been taken to put it into print.

In arranging the contents of these circulars for this publication, similar questions have been grouped into classes, under which have been collated the accompanying answers. This avoids confusion, and enables the reader to get, all at once, the testimony in reference to a particular subject, without having to mix with it what relates to a different topic.

This book is only a first instalment; and, it must be remembered, *relates wholly to the Province of Manitoba*. As additional answers are received they will be published and distributed.



CLEAR EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS.

I.—SOIL AND CAPITAL.

It will be noticed in the first of the replies to the following questions that the majority of those furnishing answers have been only half-a-dozen years in the country. Many of them had nothing at all beyond the bare land when they began, and some were in debt; yet these seem to have done about as well,—that is, have increased the value of their property by as large a percentage,—as have the more fortunate men who had considerable capital to begin with. This shows conclusively that in the Canadian North-West the chances are relatively as good for the poor man as for his richer neighbor.

There seems to be some ambiguity in some cases as to whether the correspondents, in answering the third question, have included the value of their improvements in their estimates, or have given only the value of the land alone.

In the description of the soil there is great uniformity; and it appears that Manitoba everywhere has a thick, almost black, top-soil of clayey (sometimes sandy) loam, underlaid with a great depth of gravels and clays.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—When did you settle in Manitoba?
- 2.—How much capital had you?

- 3.—What do you consider the present value of your farm?
- 4.—What is the general nature and depth of soil on your farm?

ANSWERS :

Name and Address,—Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
John J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i>	1879	\$ 100	\$ 2,000	Black clay loam, 18 in. deep, with heavy clay subsoil.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	1878	45	1,500	Black sandy loam, 2 ft. deep.
Albert E. Philp, <i>Brandon</i>	1881	700	2,000	Dark sandy loam, mixed with clay.
John Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	1878	500	2,500	Black loam, 4 in. deep; clay subsoil.
William Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	1870	500	5,000	Black clay, 2 or 3 ft. deep.
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	1874	100	5,000	Loam, 3 to 4 ft. deep.
Thomas A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i>	1877	None	7,000	Black loam, underlaid by yellow clay.
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i>	1871	None	2,000	Black sandy loam, 2½ ft. deep, with clay subsoil.
Geo. Forbes & Sons, <i>Treherne</i>	1882	3,500	6,500	From 2½ to 3 ft. of black soil, as rich as I have ever seen in a garden in Ontario.
F. W. Stephenson, <i>Hill View</i>	1883	5,000	12,000	6 in. to 1 ft. of loam, with clay subsoil.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsvie</i>	1879	None	6,000	Rich loam, 18 in. deep, overlying clay subsoil, part sandy loam.
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>	1878	None	2,000	Sandy loam.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i>	1880	None	\$ 2,500	Alluvial deposit 8 ft. deep.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingley</i>	1858	\$ 800	10,000	Black clay loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep.
James R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	1882	20	2,200	Clay loam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, with stiff clay bottom.
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i>	1880	None	2,000	Sandy loam, 2 ft. deep.
R. Dunsmore, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	1880	None	2,000	Black loam, 18 in. deep.
Harold Elliot, <i>Morden</i>	1880	400	2,000	Level prairie, sandy soil.
Thomas D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i>	1881	800	1,600	Clay loam, 2 ft. deep.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	1876	None	3,000	Heavy black loam, 16 in. to 4 ft. deep.
B. R. Hamilton, <i>Neepawa</i>	1880	None	2,000	Rich black loam, 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
Alfred Walker, <i>Shepardville</i>	1882	500	3,000	Black mould, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, with clay subsoil.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Gristwold</i>	1880	None	1,200	A heavy dark loam, sometimes mixed with sand.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	1882	200	2,000	1 ft. of black loam with clay subsoil.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	1880	None	10,000	Black clay loam, from 2 to 7 ft. deep.
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	1879	200	6,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>	1882	150	2,500	Black loam, about 18 in. deep; clay subsoil.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	1877	None	3,000	Deep clay loam.
James Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	1881	800	4,000	Deep black clay loam.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	1880	2,000	5,000	Black loam, 2 ft. deep, with clay subsoil.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	1880	1,600	4,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep, overlying clay.
George M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	1873	2,000	12,000	Surface, mellow, rich and black; subsoil, porous clay
Charles C. Oke, <i>Fairwood</i>	1882	100	3,500	About 16 in. of rich black loam; the hills are gravelly.
William Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	1882	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam, of great depth.
Thomas Frame, <i>Virden</i>	1882	800	6,000	Clay loam, with sandy clay subsoil.
Thomas Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	1878	300	4,000	Black clay loam.
Richard Brown, <i>Langvale</i>	1882	800	4,800	Soil varying from light to heavy, and from 12 to 24 in. in depth.
C. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	1880	500	3,000	Heavy black clay loam.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	1872	150	1,500	18 in. of black sandy loam.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	1882	None	2,000	18 in. of black loam.
F. S. Menarey, <i>Cartwright</i>	1885	400	1,000	Sandy loam 2 ft. deep.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund</i>	1881	None	3,500	Black sandy loam, over clay.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i>	1885	None	3,000	A "quick" soil, varying in composition.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	1882	1,600	5,000	Heavy, clayey, black loam.
F. P. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i>	1880	300	3,200	Light; some clay, some sandy subsoil; from 8 to 24 in. deep.
William Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	1880	1,000	2,000	Black loam.
W. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	1881	150	1,000	Sandy loam, 18 in deep

Name and Address.—Manitoba.

	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	1882	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	Black loam and hay land.
Joseph, Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	1870	500	2,500	Black loam, 10 to 20 in. deep, with shale subsoil.
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	1873	None	3,000	Fine sandy loam, with clay subsoil.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	1879	1,000	2,000	Deep black loam, with good clay underneath.
Croton McGuire, <i>Boissevain</i>	1879	1,500	6,000	Black loam, 2 ft. deep.
Wm. Summerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	1883	3,000	6,000	Black loam.
George U. White, <i>Foxton</i>	1874	800	2,000	Black loam, 1 ft. deep.
James Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	1880	1,200	3,000	From 12 to 18 in. of black, heavy soil, and then a subsoil of clay.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	1881	1,000	4,500	Black loam 12 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
D. W. Grimmitt, <i>Elm Valley</i>	1882	100	1,000	Black and heavy clay loam.
William J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	1881	None	1,500	Black clay loam, with clay subsoil.
George G. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	1879	1,000	2,400	A heavy soil about 4 ft. deep; level plain and hay land.
Alvah Gilbert, <i>Wakefield</i>	1884	500	2,000	Sharp, light sandy loam.
R. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i>	1879	40	3,000	Partly sandy loam, and the rest heavy black clay, about 4 ft. deep.
W. H. Bridgeman, <i>Wellwood</i>	1883	None	1,600	Deep black loam, with sandy subsoil.
T. H. Jackson, <i>Minnedosa</i>	1878	100	6,500	Black loam, 6 to 27 in. deep.
Victor, Major, <i>St. Boniface</i>	1859	3	5,000	Heavy black loam.
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>.....	.....	100	4,000	Sandy and clayey loam.
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	1878	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam and heavy clay, 1 to 10 ft. of good soil.
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	1874	None	4,800	Sandy loam, 18 to 24 in. deep.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i>	1882	3,000	4,000	Black loam, with clay subsoil of great depth.
John A. Mair, <i>Souris</i>	1877	450	5,000	Clay loam, 18 in. deep.
M. G. Abey Chater.....	1880	None	3,500	Heavy clay loam.
William Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	1879	600	4,000	Black soil, 2 to 4 ft. deep.
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i>	1880	150	1,700	Thick black loam, on clay subsoil.
James Little, <i>Oak River</i>	1879	1,000	5,000	2 ft. of very rich black loam.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creelford</i>	1882	1,500	3,000	Black loam, overlying clay.
A. Davison, <i>Green Ridge</i>	1871	200	5,000	Rolling prairie of black loam; clay subsoil.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	1881	1,000	2,500	Heavy black loam, very deep.
F. A. Brydon, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	1875	750	6,000	Heavy clay, with 2 ft. of loam on top.
Thomas McCartney.....	1878	None	8,000	Loam, 2 to 3 ft. deep.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>	1879	1,800	3,000	Sandy loam, 3 ft. deep.
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	1882	300	5,000	Clay loam 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.

II.—BEGINNING A FARM.

The next group of questions refers to the beginning of a farm. The general opinion is, that the breaking of new land should be done in May or June, and back-setting as soon as the sod is well decomposed; the process of decomposition apparently takes about two months. Many correspondents express preference for deep ploughing at first, and then harrowing only. It appears that oats, barley, roots and wheat will yield a fair crop on land first ploughed, the same spring. The statistics as to cost of breaking and raising a crop vary with the locality, and also with the amount of timber or scrub encumbering the land. These circumstances also affect the amount of a day's work, as will be seen by observing the answers following:

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—When is the best time for breaking and back-setting?
- 2.—Do you consider that a partial crop can be obtained the first year, off "breaking," and if so, what is the best seed to sow?
- 3.—What is the cost per acre of breaking to a farmer doing his own work.
- 4.—What do you consider the cost per acre of preparing new land and sowing it with wheat, including seed and harvesting?
- 5.—What kind of fencing material do you use, and what is its cost per rod?

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
John K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i>	Early spring . . .	Before harvest . .	Potatoes, turnips, oats and flax do well	\$2 50	\$6.80, including board of 1 man	Poles, 20c.
James McConechy, <i>Virden</i>	Early spring . . .	July 15	No	1 50	6 50	Wire, 18c.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	May to June 15 . .	July 15	Oats do fairly well	1 25	5, without help	Wire, 18c.
George H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i>	Before June 30 . .	July 15	Got 10 bu. wheat and 75 bu. potatoes first year	2 00	.....	Wire and top rail 40c.
John Cumming, <i>Minnedosa</i>	May to July 7 . .	After 2 months . .	Not here	2 00	9 00	Wire, 14c.
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	June 15 to Aug. 1 .	Spring or fall . . .	Six to 10 bu. wheat	3 00	7 00	.....
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i>	June	After 2 months . .	Oats, potatoes or turnips	1 50	7 00	Wire, 25c.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hillview</i>	May to July . . .	July and August . .	No	2 00	7 20 first crop	Two wires, 20c,
Robert Renwick, <i>Carberry</i>	May or June . . .	.....	Wheat or oats	1 50	6 00 to 7 00	Wire, 25c.
Robert Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	June	September	Good wheat and barley	2 50	8 00	Rails and wire
Thomas D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i>	June	Autumn	Never succeeded	1 50	5 00	Rails, 10c.; wire, 20c.
B. R. Hamilton, <i>Neepawa</i>	June and July . .	Fall	Oats, potatoes or wheat in a moist season	2 50	.....	Wire
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	June and July . .	September	Do not advise it	2 00	6 75	Wire

Name and Address—Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
Charles Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	June	Early fall.....	If broken early and shallow; oats— I have grown 45 bu., but it spoils the land.....	\$2 50	\$6 65	Wire, 25c.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	June	Fall	Potatoes and turnips only.....	4 00	7 00	Wire, 16c.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	June .....	.....	It spoils the ground.....	1 85	5 00	Wire
A. H. Scouten, <i>Raven Lake</i>	June	August.....	Half a crop in a moist season.....	1 50	7 00	Poles, 15c.
William Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	June	August.....	Yes—flax, barley and potatoes.	1 50	6 00 to 8 00	Wire
George E. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	June	Fall	Not around Portage La Prairie, but does well westward	2 50	6 00	Three wires, 25c.
Richard Brown, <i>Langvale</i>	Before June 15..	After July 15....	Sometimes when sod is not too dense	1 50	6 00	Wire, 30c.
Cornelius Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	Spring	After harvest. .	.....	2 00	7 00	None needed.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	June	May	Oats	1 75	4 25	Wire
F. S. Menarey, <i>Cartwright</i>	June and July..	September.....	Wheat or peas.....	1 00	5 00	Wire and top rail.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	Early spring....	When ready....	Oats	2 50	6 00	Rails
William S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	Spring	Fall	Oats sometimes succeed.....	2 50	9 00	None
Alexander Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	May and June...	September.....	Oats; as good as after back-setting... advisable	2 50	10 00	Rails and wire, 25c.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	June	October	Wheat and oats may succeed, but not advisable	3 00	7 50	Wire
J. R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	May or June....	Early fall.....	Peas or potatoes.	2 50	6 00	Poles
Oswald Bowie, <i>Morden</i>	June	After harvest. .	Oats will do but spoils the land for two years.....	2 50	8 50	Two wires, 25c.
George C. Wright, <i>Boissevain</i>	Before July....	When ready....	It can; oats or wheat.....	2 00	7 30	Two wires, 20c.
W. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	May and June...	August.....	In the wet season; flax, oats or wheat. Half a crop on light land	2 00	11 00	Two wires, 22c.
Robert B. Witherington, <i>Douglas</i>	May and June...	August.....	Not here.....	2 50	6 00	One wire, 8½c.
G. R. Black, <i>Wellwood</i>	June	When ready....	Twenty to 35 bushels.....	2 00	.....	Rails, 25c.
George Jackson, <i>Neepawa</i>	June	September.....	Not profitable.....	1 50	5 50	Two wires, 28c.
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>	June	October	Yes—but oats and roots only	2 00	8 00	Wire, 35c.
William A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	June	October	Never done here	2 50	7 00	None used.
John A. Mair, <i>Souris</i>	June	When ready....	Oats and potatoes.....	3 00	7 50	Wire, 20c.
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i>	June	August.....	Have known 40 bushels of oats.....	1 25	5 50	None used.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creelford</i>	June	August.....	Not advisable.....			
E. D. Young, <i>Brandon</i>	June	August.....				

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
James Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	June	August	Not advisable	\$2 00	\$5 25	Wire, 20c.
Peter Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i> ...	June	September	Not advisable	2 50	6 00	.....
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	June	Early fall	A partial crop of almost anything...	2 00	10 40	.....
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	May	Before harvest...	Not advisable	2 00	6 85	Wire
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>	Before July 12.	September	Better not try	2 00	.....	None used.
F. A. Brydon, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	June	When ready	Not here	2 00	9 00	Wire, 65c.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	June	August	Oats, ploughed in; or flax, on breaking, do well	1 75	7 00	Wire, 35c.
D. W. Grimmer, <i>Elm Valley</i>	June	Fall	No	1 50	6 00	None used.
Andrew Davison, <i>Green Ridge</i>	June	Fall	Yes; flax or oats	8 00	8 00	Wire
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	Early spring...	July	Ten or 15 bushels Red Fyfe wheat ..	1 00	4 00	Wire, 25c.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	June .....	.....	I have seen 30 bushels of flax	3 00	8 00	Two wires, 20c.
George U. White, <i>Foxton</i>	June and July ..	.....	Good on bushy land; White Fyfe wheat .....	.....	8 50	Rails or wire
James Little, <i>Oak River</i>	May and June...	Fall	Oats and potatoes ploughed in....	2 00	6 00	None used.
William Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	June	When ready...	Have had 25 bushels in a wet season..	2 50	8 00	Wire, 20c.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	May	July	Not desirable	3 25	6 00	.....
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	June	August	Nothing except roots, and only in a wet season	2 00	8 00	Two wires, 28c.
A. T. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i>	June	August	Nothing except roots, and only in a wet season	2 00	7 50	.....
Victor Major, <i>St. Boniface</i>	June	August	Half a crop of wheat or oats	1 00	5 00	Wire, 35.
John S. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i>	June .....	.....	Ten to 12 bushels of oats or barley...	1 75	7 75	Two wires, 30c.
George G. Nagy, <i>Kosser</i>	June	October	No; soil requires too much working..	1 25	6 50	Wire
Wm. S. Moody, <i>Rounthwaite</i>	June	August	In a wet year oats or flax	2 25	9 50	Two wires, 32c.
J. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	June	September.....	In a wet year oats or flax	2 00	6 50	.....
William Somerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	Early .....	.....	Bad policy	75	7 00	None used.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	After seeding...	When ready...	Not as a rule	2 00	6 00	None used.
Donald J. McQuish, <i>Morden</i>	June	August	Wheat, barley and oats	2 50	8 25	Three wires, 32c.
Robert Dunsmore, <i>Bridge Creek</i> ..	June	September	Not to be trusted	3 00	9 00	Rails
William MacDonald, <i>Virden</i>	Spring	Fall	Yes; of oats, potatoes and turnips...	2 00	12 50	Two wires, 32c.
George Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	Spring	Fall	A three-quarters crop if started early..	2 00	6 00	Rails
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i>	June	July	Half a crop of oats	1 75	10 50	Thick wire

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Date of		Can crop be taken off breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
	Breaking.	Back-setting.				
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>	June	Early fall.....	No.	\$2 50	\$8 50	None used.
William Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	June	August	Not profitable.....	2 50	10 00	Wire, 40c.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i>	June	August	No.	1 50	5 75	Four wires, 40c.
William Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i>	May	When ready....	Roots do well.....	2 00	6 00	Poles
J. E. Stirton, <i>Cartwright</i>	After seeding....	Before harvest..	Only in exceptionally wet seasons....	2 00	7 70	Wire and rail
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	Spring	After harvest....	Average crop in favorable weather....	3 00	6 00	Wire
John Hooper, <i>Middlechurch</i>	June	October	Good crop of oats.....	2 00	6 50	Wire, 35c.
Thomas Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	June .....	.....	Oats, but do not recommend it.....	2 50	3 25	Wire
Thomas Frame, <i>Virden</i>	June	October	Spoils the land.....	2 00	8 00	Two wires, 20c.
Charles C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	June	August	Spoils the land.....	3 00	6 00	Wire, 17c.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	June	When ready....	Half a crop on light land.....	2 50	7 00	Wire, 15c.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	June	When ready....	Fair crop of oats and flax.....	2 00	6 00	Two wires, 12c.
James Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	June	When ready ..	Not advisable.....	1 50	7 50	Wire, 60c.
P. J. MacNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>	June	August	Wheat does well ; barley better.....	2 50	7 00	Wire
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	June	August	Good crop of oats on light land.....	2 50	6 50	One wire, 10c.
Alfred Walker, <i>Shepardville</i>	June	July	Yes—flax	2 25	7 00	Wire
Harold Elliot, <i>Morden</i>	June	Before harvest..	Oats and turnips yield well in a rainy season	2 50	8 00	Wire, 20c.
John Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	June	Early fall.....	Does not pay	1 50	.....	Wire
Henry McLeod, <i>Carberry</i>	June	August	A fair crop of oats.....	1 50	6 50	Wire
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i>	June .....	.....	Oats or wheat if the season is wet....	2 50	8 00	Rails, 40c.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingly</i>	April	May	A scanty crop on sandy loam, wheat or barley	2 50	10 00	Wire, 75c.
George G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i>.....	.....	.....	In loose soil and a damp season.....	2 50	5 20	.....
Samuel W. Chambers, <i>Wattsview</i>	June	Early fall.....	Oats	2 00	7 70	.....
Charles Wilson, <i>Treherne</i>	June	August	Yes ; but not advisable.....	2 00	11 00	Three wires, 35c.
Thomas A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i>	June	Fall	Certainly ; oats or roots.....	2 50	7 50	Wire
J. J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i>	June	July or August..	Oats or potatoes	2 00	7 00	None used.
William Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	June	Spring or fall..	Not advisable ; but potatoes do best..	.....	11 00	Poles, 20c.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

We have here statistics in regard to their principal crops, from about 125 farmers, in all quarters of Manitoba, as furnished by the yield of the season of 1887. It will be seen that very few crops of wheat averaged less than 25 bushels to the acre, and quite half reached or approached an average of 80 bushels. A score or so report 35 or more bushels per acre, and a few from 40 to 46. These are not the products of small patches under especially favorable conditions, but general results upon large farms. One record of 45 bushels an acre, from 80 acres, will be noticed, as an example.

Similar statistics are given for oats and barley. Oats, it will be seen, often yield an average of 60 to 80 bushels, and barley of 50 bushels. These are good crops, but equally good ones are reported in the list of roots; potatoes, it appears, yielding 800 to 400 bushels as a rule, and sometimes much more; turnips, 1,000 bushels in some cases; carrots, 400 to 800; peas and beans, 20 to 50; and cabbage, 500. Onions make a grand crop, and flax, which is extensively raised in all parts of the province, but especially towards the south, yields from 12 to 25 bushels of seed to the acre, and furnishes an excellent fibre. Hops, also, do exceedingly well, though no statistics in regard to them are presented here. As for vegetables, it is only necessary to say that every kind suitable to the temperate zone grows in Manitoba luxuriantly, reaching a size, in many cases, quite unheard of elsewhere. The generous soil and climate reward bountifully any effort to cultivate flowers, too, a matter of no little concern to the wives and daughters of the colonists, and one to which most men are not indifferent.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—How many acres have you under cultivation including this year's breaking?
- 2.—How many acres had you under the following crops this season, and the average yield per acre: Wheat, oats, barley?
- 3.—What was your average yield per acre, in bushels, of the following crops this season: Potatoes, turnips, carrots, peas, beans, flax?
- 4.—What is your experience in raising vegetables, and what varieties have you grown?

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops :			Average yield, in bushels.						Vegetables.
		Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i>	120	50 acres, 30 bus.	25 acres, 40 bus.	.....	Heavy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Asparagus, lettuce, radishes, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, melons, citrons, beets, onions, green peas, carrots, rhubarb and sweet corn have all done very well.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	160	60 acres, 25 bus.	12 acres, 45 bus.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I have raised nearly all usually grown in Canada.

Name and Address —Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops :			Average yield, in bushels.						Vegetables.
		Wheat.	Onts.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	
Thos. A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i> ...	45	3 acres, 85 bus.	13 acres, 45 bus.	12 acres, 45 bus.	800	250	...	...	...	...	All, including the less hardy sorts, like vegetable oysters, flourish here.
Agenor Dubic, <i>Lorelle</i>	75	12 acres, 80 bus	22 acres, 40 bus.	5 acres, 32 bus.	300	150	12	...	...	...	Cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.
Wm Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	200	60 acres, 34 bus.	50 acres, 60 bus.	10 acres, 50 bus	320	1000	...	...	...	...	My experience has been very satisfactory with all kinds.
John Cumming, <i>Minnedosa</i>	52	9 acres, 35 bus.	16 acres, 45 bus.	.....	300	...	...	...	...	...	Never saw better.
John Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	120	35 acres, 32 bus.	..... 46 bus.	75 acres, 40 bus.	200	...	...	...	...	...	No trouble to raise any vegetable.
G. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i> ...	55	..... 25 bus.	..... 60 bus.	.....	300	...	...	...	...	...	Soil well suited to them. I saw potatoes this year weighing 4½ pounds.
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>.....	...	..... 25 bus	..... 40 bus.	..... 35 bus.	200	400	...	...	...	...	Nearly all kinds.
T. D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i>	30	15 acres, 30 bus	9 acres, 50 bus.	2 acres, 33 bus.	350	...	...	...	...	...	Very successful.
Chas. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	185	85 acres, 30 bus.	28 acres, 35 bus.	13 acres, 30 bus.	150	600	...	...	...	...	All garden sorts with much success.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsvew</i> ...	200	70 acres, 33 bus.	25 acres, 60 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	360	800	...	...	...	...	Very successful; onions, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, squash, citrons, cucumbers.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hillview</i> ...	330	240 acres, 25 bus.	80 acres, 40 bus	10 acres, 35 bus.	400	...	...	...	...	...	Very little trouble to raise them. I cultivate the Early Rose potato and Swede turnip.
W. D. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i> ...	80	50 acres, 25 bus.	20 acres, 40 bus	.....	300	200	...	...	...	...	They do well.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingley</i>	100	14 acres, 30 bus.	7 acres, 55 bus.	7 acres, 20 bus.	250	600	300	20	20	12	Very successful in all kinds. I have had 225 bushels of tomatoes to the acre.
G. Forbes & Son, <i>Treherne</i> ...	130	70 acres, 44 bus.	29 acres, 70 bus.	8 acres, 30 bus.	350	...	...	...	...	...	Grow to perfection, but insect pests have given me some trouble.
A. Pickering, <i>Austin</i>	64	39 acres, 30 bus	4 acres, 30 bus.	.....	300	400	...	...	...	...	With sufficient rain Manitoba vegetables can equal the best.
D. A. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i> ...	50	25 acres, 27 bus.	8 acres, 50 bus	6 acres, 22 bus.	350	400	...	...	...	...	In small quantities, the cabbage, pea, pumpkin, squash, cucumber, beet, carrot, onion and rhubarb all do well here; but tomatoes and Indian corn do not succeed.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops:			Average yield, in bushels.						Vegetables.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	
Alfred Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i> ...	85	49 acres, 28 bus.	12 acres, 60 bus.	.....	250	....	....	....	....	....	Can heartily recommend the prairie for cabbages and onions.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	80	19 acres, 83 bus.	5 acres, 75 bus.	1 acre, 40 bus.	200	....	....	....	....	80	Best soil I ever saw, but grubs are troublesome.
Alex. Nalsmith, <i>Millford</i>	220	160 acres, 35 bus.	50 acres, 65 bus.	10 acres, 38 bus.	400	800	....	....	....	....	Not had good luck with them.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	180	80 acres, 32 bus.	25 acres, 56 bus.	12 acres, 60 bus.	700	600	800	....	....	10	I have raised nearly every sort.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i> ...	156	108 acres, 22 bus.	28 acres, 40 bus.	20 acres, 30 bus.	350	....	....	....	....	....	Decidedly successful.
Richard Brown, <i>Langdale</i>	100	40 acres, 29 bus.	13 acres, 72 bus.	.....	800	....	....	....	....	....	All do well.
Geo. M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	500	.. acres, 32 bus.	.. acres, 71 bus.	.....	350	....	....	....	....	....	I had 2,000 rhubarb roots in full bearing; many roots yielded 10 pounds at a single picking.
Jas. Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	140	40 acres, 26 bus.	30 acres, 50 bus.	10 acres, 42 bus.	350	....	....	....	....	....	All do remarkably well.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	100	42 acres, 34 bus.	15 acres, 45 bus.	13 acres, 35 bus.	400	....	....	....	....	....	They do exceptionally well.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>	140	25 acres, 37 bus.	15 acres, 16 bus.	.....	600	....	....	....	....	....	Have never seen better.
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	136	5 acres, 36 bus.	33 acres, 60 bus.	22 acres, 52 bus.	400	....	....	....	....	....	All sorts in abundance.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	200	130 acres, 28 bus.	42 acres, 45 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	200	....	....	....	....	....	.....
S. F. Burgess, <i>Serburn</i>	70	23 acres, 27 bus.	8 acres, 40 bus.	12 acres, 34 bus.	150	....	....	....	....	....	All sorts of garden produce.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i> ..	160	110 acres, 31 bus.	40 acres, 43 bus.	.....	350	520	....	....	....	....	All kinds, including some delicate ones.
T. S. Menzies, <i>Cartwright</i> ...	23	.....	.....	.....	....	500	....	40	....	....	Excellent.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	80	20 acres, 30 bus.	.. acres, 54 bus.	6 acres, 54 bus.	300	....	....	....	....	....	All kinds.
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i> ..	20	6 acres, 18 bus.	20 acres, 30 bus.	6 acres, 30 bus.	300	200	....	20	....	....	All very easily raised.
Cornelius Wheatland, <i>Donore</i> ..	100	30 acres, 27 bus.	20 acres, 30 bus.	.....	300	....	....	....	....	15	All very easily raised.
Wm. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	75	48 acres, 33 bus.	16 acres, 47 bus.	.....	250	....	....	....	....	....	All very easily raised.
Wm. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i> ..	43	30 acres, 20 bus.	.....	.....	350	200	150	....	....	....	Almost every variety suitable to the temperate zone flourishes here.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i> ...	15	5 acres, 25 bus.	3 acres, 50 bus.	4 acres, 36 bus.	250	Fair	Good	Good	....	....	All kinds.
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>	100	47 acres, 29 bus.	12 acres, 40 bus.	4 acres, 30 bus.	220	....	400	....	....	....	Occasional grubs are the only hindrance to complete success.
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i>	300	16 acres, 30 bus.	45 acres, 47 bus.	35 acres, 36 bus.	250	400	600	20	....	18	All kinds.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	100	60 acres, 27 bus.	25 acres, 40 bus.	.....	400	....	....	....	....	....	All the hardier kinds grow finely.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i> ...	85	45 acres, 30 bus.	30 acres, 45 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	300	....	....	....	....	....	Nearly all varieties.
Oswald, Bowie, <i>Morden</i>	60	22 acres, 22 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	4 acres, 25 bus.	250	200	200	....	....	....	All vegetables, including celery, tomatoes and all kinds of vines.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops :			Average yield, in bushels.						Vegetables.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	
William McDonald, <i>Virden</i> ...	500	160 acres, 88 bus.	70 acres, 52 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	400	200	...	...	...	...	Everything succeeds.
Wm. S. Moody, <i>Rounthwaite</i> ...	150	75 acres, 80½ bus.	25 acres, 55 bus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I have always been fortunate.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i> ...	40	15 acres, 25 bus.	25 acres, 50 bus.	5 acres, 28 bus.	200	300	...	...	...	...	Vegetables grow beautifully.
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montefort</i> ...	200	180 acres, 27 bus.	30 acres, 55 bus.	...	800	200	...	...	...	...	All do well.
G. C. Wright, <i>Boisvauin</i>	200	90 acres, 25 bus.	15 acres, 40 bus.	10 acres, 35 bus.	170	200	150	25	...	20	I have raised 500 bus. of cabbages and 200 bus. of onions to the acre.
J. R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	105	36 acres, 33 bus.	28 acres, 35 bus.	6 acres, 40 bus.	350	300	250	30	23	...	Gardens thrive.
T. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i>	75	50 acres, 28 bus.	10 acres, 50 bus.	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	Very fair.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i> ..	180	48 acres, 23 bus.	18 acres, 40 bus.	14 acres, 33 bus.	250	...	...	...	...	...	All kinds do well.
John H. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i> ...	100	45 acres, 31 bus.	20 acres, 50 bus.	8 acres, 30 bus.	100	...	...	...	...	...	All kinds successful.
F. B. Witherington, <i>Douglas</i> ...	160	75 acres, 38 bus.	20 acres, 75 bus.	6 acres, 30 bus.	300	...	...	...	...	...	All kinds successful.
G. R. Black, <i>Wellwood</i>	230	100 acres, 42 bus.	33 acres, 87 bus.	6 acres, 42 bus.	300	900	500	...	...	...	All kinds successful.
S. D. Barr, <i>Neebawa</i>	80	40 acres, 27 bus.	15 acres, 55 bus.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	All kinds successful.
A. F. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i>	200	93 acres, 52 bus.	45 acres, 40 bus.	15 acres, 35 bus.	300	700	...	...	...	...	Never saw the equal.
J. H. Mair, <i>Souris</i>	270	150 acres, 27 bus.	40 acres, 55 bus.	.. acres, 50 bus.	300	400	...	...	...	...	All kinds do well.
T. H. Jackson, <i>Minnedosa</i>	220	80 acres, 45 bus.	30 acres, 80 bus.	.. acres, 40 bus.	250	...	...	...	...	...	Never saw the equal.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i>	65	30 acres, 35 bus.	12 acres, 60 bus.	.. acres, 50 bus.	200	500	300	...	...	...	All successful, including pumpkins, melons, chicory, etc.
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	200	68 acres, 38 bus.	20 acres, 58 bus.	5 acres, 30 bus.	250	600	200	...	...	...	All kinds do well.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	200	100 acres, 30 bus.	70 acres, 58 bus.	20 acres, 45 bus.	200	...	...	...	...	18	Do well.
Jas. Little, <i>Oak River</i>	120	80 acres, 40 bus.	40 acres, 60 bus.	45 acres, 60 bus.	300	...	...	...	...	...	Celery, cucumbers, citron and all the more common sorts.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creelford</i>	100	30 acres, 30 bus.	17 acres, 35 bus.	12 acres, 30 bus.	200	...	...	...	...	...	Every kind, and splendid crops.
G. M. White, <i>Foxton</i>	45	10 acres, 46 bus.	15 acres, 52 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	230	320	...	...	...	...	Have raised most every variety with success.
Jos. Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	50	29 acres, 30 bus.	6 acres, 50 bus.	6 acres, 30 bus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	All kinds do well.
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	90	50 acres, 31 bus.	14 acres, 15 bus.	1 acre, 60 bus.	275	300	500	50	20	...	This part of the province is excellent for root crops and garden stuff.
R. McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>	110	74 acres, 20 bus.	25 acres, 48 bus.	5 acres, 30 bus.	250	400	...	...	...	...	Cabbages, cauliflower, onions, tomatoes, citrons, cucumbers, etc.
F. Bryden, <i>Portage La Prairie</i> ..	200	125 acres, 25 bus.	26 acres, 57 bus.	14 acres, 41 bus.	300	...	...	...	...	...	Have succeeded well.
John S. McKay, <i>Rapid City</i> ...	40	10 acres, 30 bus.	6 acres, 40 bus.	2½ acres, 30 bus.	...	400	500	15	...	...	Good success some years.
E. J. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	55	28 acres, 23 bus.	14 acres, 29 bus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—THE SEASONS AND THE CLIMATE.

It appears that everywhere in Manitoba ploughing and seeding may begin early in April, and harvesting generally begins at least by the second week of August, while along the southern border harvesting has begun by July 16. There is a constant difference of several days in all these dates between the southern and the northern parts of the province. Winter may be said to open with the permanent freezing of the ground, which takes place about the middle of November, as a rule, and it ends with the close of March, so that ploughing may often be begun before the 1st of April. Really cold weather does not "settle down," however, before Christmas, as a rule. Here, too, a difference between the northern and southern parts of the province is, of course, noticeable, in favor of the latter.

None of the correspondents report any serious hardship or loss from the climate in winter, which everyone seems to regard as an enjoyable and exceedingly healthy season. All are busy hauling grain to market, getting fuel, caring for stock, or in the paid service of wealthier neighbors, and the cold weather is not allowed, or able, to interfere with either business or pleasure. "Better than the East," is the opinion of many old settlers.

The fuel used is principally wood, which is scattered plentifully over all the province. This will become scarcer, of course, and is already thin in some of the more populous districts; but coal is plentiful and can be obtained at any of the stations of the railway at a small advance on the cost of production.

Summer frosts are spoken of as "exceptional" by nine out of ten farmers in all parts of the province, and particulars are given which confirm this opinion. The farther north the settler makes his home the more liable he is to an occasional visitation of this kind, but summer frosts of a damaging character are extremely rare in any part of Manitoba.

The testimony to the healthfulness of the climate is unanimous.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—Please state earliest and latest date in which you began ploughing, seeding and harvesting?
- 2.—What time does winter set in and when does it end?
- 3.—Have you suffered any serious hardship or loss from the climate in winter?

- 4.—What fuel do you use, and is it difficult to obtain?
- 5.—Are summer frosts prevalent?
- 6.—Do you consider the climate healthy?

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Date of Farm Operations.						Winter.		Winter, Hardship or Loss.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate healthy.
	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.		Begins.	Ends.				
	Ear- liest.	Latest	Ear- liest.	Latest.	Ear- liest.	Latest						
Wm. Corbett, Springfield.....	Mch. 20	May 1...	Apr. 1...	May 2...	July 11	Aug. 1...	Late Nov	Early Apr	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
John Cumming, Minnedosa.....	Apr. 4...	.....	Apr. 2...	.....	Aug. 13	.....	Late Nov	.....	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
J. Q. Sumner, Arnaud .....	.....	.....	Apr. 10	.....	July 15	.....	Late Nov	Apr. 10	None	Poplar, easily obtained.....	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Geo. H. Halse, Brandon .....	.....	.....	Apr. 5...	May 3...	Aug. 2	Aug. 25	Late Nov	Apr. 5...	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.

Name and Address, Manitoba.	Date of Farm Operations.						Winter.		Win- ter. Hardship or Loss.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate healthy.
	Ploughing.		Seedling.		Harvesting.		Begins.	Ends.				
	Ear- liest.	Latest.	Ear- liest.	Latest.	Ear- liest.	Latest.						
J. K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i>	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	July 27	Aug. 15	Nov. 15	Mich. 20	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Jas. McConochy, <i>Viridian</i>.....	.....	.....	2nd wk	of Apr.	2nd wk	of Aug.	Dec. 1	Mich. 31	None	Wood, becoming scarce	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
W. J. Hollwell, <i>Itaphon</i>	Apr. 6	.....	Apr. 15	.....	Aug. 18	.....	Dec. 1	Apr. 1	None	.....	.....	Yes; decidedly.
Thos. Sharpe, <i>Adolph</i>.....	.....	.....	March	May	.....	.....	Dec. 15	Mich. 15	None	Poplar and oak on the farm	Exceptional	Winter better than on Lake Erie.
Agenor Dubuo, <i>Lorette</i>	Apr. 20	.....	Apr. 20	.....	Aug. 15	.....	Nov. 15	Late Mich	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	Better climate than that of Quebec.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hill View</i>	Apr. 1	.....	Apr. 1	.....	Aug. 9	.....	Nov. 1	.....	None	The wood is nearly gone	Exceptional	Perfectly so.
R. W. Chambers, <i>Wattaview</i>	Mich. 20	.....	Mich. 23	Apr. 12	July 28	Aug. 27	Nov. 20	Mich. 20	None	Wood, in plenty on farm	Exceptional	Healthiest I know of.
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>	Apr. 14	.....	Apr. 20	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 5	Apr. 5	None	Wood, in plenty on farm	Exceptional	Yes.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i> ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 1	Apr. 15	None	Wood, rather difficult	Exceptional	Best in the world.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingley</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 12	.....	July 20	.....	Nov. 15	Mich. 25	None	Wood, in plenty	Exceptional	Yes.
Henry McLeod, <i>Casberry</i>	Oct. 30	Apr. 5	.....	.....	July 30	.....	Nov. 1	Apr. 10	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	I suffer less than in Ontario.
Robert Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 8	.....	Aug. 8	.....	Nov. 15	Apr. 1	None	Wood, hauled 3 miles	Exceptional	Particularly so.
Harold Elliot, <i>Morden</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 6	Apr. 28	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	Nov. 20	Mich. 31	None	Wood, hauled 7 miles	Exceptional	Yes.
Thos. D. Perdue, <i>Nichlanis</i>	Apr. 5	Apr. 20	.....	.....	July 28	Aug. 15	Dec. 1	Mich. 15	None	Wood, hauled 3 miles	Exceptional	Very.
H. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyvale</i>	Apr. 15	.....	Apr. 15	.....	Aug. 1	.....	Nov. 1	Mich. 15	None	Wood, hauled 5 miles	Prevalent	Exceedingly.
Alfred Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i>	Apr. 20	.....	Apr. 5	.....	.....	.....	Nov	Late Mich	None	Wood, from Turtle Moun- tain	Exceptional	Especially so for asthi- matic persons.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seaburn</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 6	Apr. 17	.....	.....	Dec. 1	Mich. 15	None	Wood, hauled 4 miles	Exceptional	Yes.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kiltman</i>	Apr. 10	May 13	Apr. 10	May 13	Aug. 1	Aug. 25	Nov. 15	Apr. 1	None	Wood, plentiful	Exceptional	Certainly.
Wm. Summerville, <i>Montflore</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 2	.....	Aug. 10	Aug. 15	Nov. 10	Mich. 31	None	Wood, hauled 4 miles	Exceptional	Decidedly.
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Manota</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 3	Apr. 22	July 31	Aug. 20	Nov. 15	Mich. 25	None	Wood, easy to get	Prevalent	Yes.
H. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 6	May 1	July 24	Aug. 15	Nov. 5	Apr. 1	None	Poplar, in plenty	Prevalent	I do.
J. H. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i>	Apr. 10	Apr. 28	Mich. 25	May 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 30	Dec. 1	Mich. 15	None	Wood, easy to get	Exceptional	Yes.
John Plant, <i>Rosburn</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov	Mich.	None	Poplar, abundant	.....	Yes.
S. D. Barr, <i>Nespeewa</i>	Apr. 2	.....	Apr. 20	.....	Aug. 1	Aug. 22	Nov. 15	Mich. 31	None	Wood, supply myself in a week	Exceptional	Very.
George Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 7	.....	Aug. 13	.....	Dec. 1	Mich. 15	None	Wood, no difficulty	Exceptional	Very.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Meilla</i>.....	.....	.....	Mich. 28	Apr. 5	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Apr. 1	None	Wood, becoming scarce	Exceptional	Yes.
J. W. Newton, <i>Wellwood</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 3	May 2	July 23	Aug. 15	Nov	Mich. 31	None	Poplar, plentiful and excel- lent	Exceptional	Better than in Ontario.
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>	Apr. 15	.....	Apr. 5	.....	Aug. 15	.....	Early Nov	Apr. ..	None	Wood, plentiful	Exceptional	Very.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 9	Apr. 20	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 15	Mich. 31	None	Wo d	Exceptional	Yes; winter not so bad as it is reported.
Croton Maguire, <i>Bois'evein</i>	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 6	Apr. 18	Aug. 11	Sept. 1	Dec. 15	Mich. 31	None	Wood, easily obtained	Exceptional	Yes.
J. Connell, <i>Creeford</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1	Apr. 6	Aug. 20	.....	Nov	Mich.	None	Poplar, drawn 18 miles	Exceptional	Very.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec	Mich. 31	None	Wood, easy to get	Exceptional	Certainly.
John A. Muir, <i>Souris</i>	Apr. 1	.....	Apr. 1	.....	July 29	.....	Nov. 20	Mich. 31	None	Wood, very scarce here	Exceptional	Yes.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmorino</i>.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1	.....	July 30	.....	Nov	Mich. 31	None	Wood, in plenty	Prevalent	Finest winter climate in the world.
M. Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	Apr. 1	Apr. 10	.....	.....	July 27	Aug. 1	Nov	Mich.	None	Wood, in plenty	Exceptional	Yes.
Gilbert Rowan, <i>Parkissimo</i>	Apr. 5	May 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov	Mich.	None	Wood, in plenty	Exceptional	Yes.
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	Apr. 3	Apr. 13	Apr. 1	Apr. 10	July 25	Aug. 21	Nov. 15	Mich. 15	None	Wood, in plenty	Prevalent	Exceedingly so.
Geo. F. Slade, <i>Gladstone</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov	Apr. 1	None	Fire killed poplar, plenti- ful	Exceptional	Certainly.

Name and Address, Manitoba.	Date of Farm Operations.						Winter.		Hardship or Loss.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate healthy.
	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.		Begins.	Ends.				
	Ear- liest.	Latest.	Ear- liest.	Latest.	Ear liest.	Latest						
Jos. Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	Apl. 5...	.....	.....	May.....	Aug.....	.....	Nov. 15...	.....	None	Wood and straw	Exceptional	Yes.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadokand</i>	Apl. 12	May 3...	Apl. 10	Aug. 2	Oct. 1...	.....	Nov. 20...	Apl. 6...	None	Wood, easy to obtain.....	Triennial	Nothing equal to it.
Chas. Findlay, <i>Lake Shoal</i>	Apl. 12	May 3...	Apl. 10	May.....	July 20	Sept. 8.	Dec. 1...	Feb. 25...	None	Wood, easy to obtain.....	Exceptional	Family never need a physician.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Haven Lake</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 1...	May 5...	.....	.....	Dec. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood.....	Exceptional	Healthiest in the world
R. A. Ward, <i>Ulanaboys</i>.....	.....	.....	Feb. 30	Apl. 15	Aug. 5	Sept. 5.	Dec. 1...	Feb. 20...	None	Wood, growing scarce.....	Prevalent	Yes.
A. H. Scouton, <i>Haven Lake</i>	Apl. 21	.....	Feb. 20	.....	Aug. 10	.....	Dec. 1...	Feb. 20...	None	Wood, growing scarce.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	Apl. 7...	.....	.....	.....	July 15	.....	Nov. 1...	Apl. 1...	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	None more so.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i>	Feb. 22	.....	Apl. 1...	.....	July 20	.....	Nov. 20	Feb. 20...	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	None healthier.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 1...	Apl. 20	Aug. 1	Aug. 20	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Oak, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
James Ludlaw, <i>Clearwater</i>	Apl. 9...	Apl. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Late Nov	Late Feb	None	Wood, on the farm.....	Exceptional	Better for me than Ontario's.
Alex. Nelsmith, <i>Millford</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 6...	.....	Aug. 15	.....	Nov. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, hauled 7 miles....	Exceptional	Very healthy.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i> ...	Apl. 10	Apl. 28	Apl. 6...	.....	July 30	.....	Nov. 1...	Apl. 1...	None	.....	.....	.....
Cornelius Wheatland, <i>Donora</i> ...	Apl. 10	.....	Apl. 10	.....	Aug. 10	.....	Nov. 5...	Apl. 1...	None	Wood, difficult to get.....	Exceptional	Decidedly.
Thos. Adair, <i>Treherne</i>	May 1...	.....	Apl. 10	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 1...	.....	None	Wood, plentiful.....	Usual	Very.
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i> ...	Apl. 15	May 1...	.....	.....	Sept. 15	.....	Nov. 15...	Apl. 1...	None	Wood, costs \$1 a cord.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Henry Laton, <i>Stonewall</i>	Apl. 15	Apl. 25	May 1...	May 24	Aug. 15	.....	Nov. 10...	Apl. 1...	None	Wood, very plentiful.....	Exceptional	Very.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marrington</i>	Apl. 1...	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 2.	.....	Dec. 20...	Apl. 20...	None	Wood, easily obtained.....	Exceptional	Better in many ways than England's.
F. S. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 6...	Apl. 21	July 29	Aug. 28	Nov. 20...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, easily obtained.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Richard Brown, <i>Langvale</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 3...	May 4...	.....	.....	Nov. 10...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, easily obtained.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Chas. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 3...	Apl. 1	Aug. 22	.....	Nov. 25...	Feb. 31...	None	Poplar, hauled 6 miles....	Exceptional	Very.
Thos. Framo, <i>Virden</i>	Apl. 12	.....	Apl. 5...	Apl. 5...	.....	.....	Nov. 25...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, hauled 4 miles....	Exceptional	Never in better health.
George M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Extraordinarily so.
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	Apl. 15	Nov. 6	Apl. 15	.....	July 25	.....	Oct. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Very.
Wm. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 6...	Apl. 21	Aug. 1	Aug. 20	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, hauled 6 miles....	Exceptional	Very.
W. C. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	Apl. 10	.....	Apl. 5...	.....	Aug. 20	.....	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, in abundance.....	Exceptional	Extremely so—bracing
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Boreford</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, mixed with coal....	Exceptional	Yes.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	Apl. 5...	Oct. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, no difficulty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 5...	Apl. 20	Aug. 4	.....	Nov. 10...	Feb. 31...	None	Poplar, no difficulty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 5...	.....	July 15	.....	Dec. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Oak and poplar in plenty...	Exceptional	Yes.
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 8...	Apl. 13	.....	.....	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Poplar, in plenty and good...	Exceptional	Yes.
Wm. Irvine, <i>Almussippi</i>	Apl. 30	.....	Apl. 15	.....	Aug. 1	.....	Nov. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Poplar and oak.....	Exceptional	Healthiest in the world
James Muir, <i>Douglas</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 1...	.....	Aug. 15	.....	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, plenty of coal here ..	Exceptional	More so than Ontario.
James Little, <i>Oak River</i>	Apl. 10	.....	Apl. 5...	.....	Aug. 15	.....	Nov. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, easily obtained.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Roland Macdonald, <i>Lowestoft</i>...	.....	.....	Apl. 5...	Apl. 27	July 25	Aug. 2.	Nov. 10...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, hauled 12 miles....	Exceptional	Very.
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 6...	.....	July 28	.....	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, hauled some distance	Exceptional	Yes.
F. A. Brydon, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	Apl. 10	.....	Apl. 6...	May 7...	Aug. 7	Sept. 1.	Nov. 10...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, hauled 10 miles....	Exceptional	Yes.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>.....	.....	.....	Feb. 24	.....	Aug. 1	.....	Nov. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, growing scarce.....	Exceptional	Yes.
D. W. Grimmer, <i>Elm Valley</i>	Apl. 15	.....	Feb. 31	.....	Aug. 25	.....	Nov. 1...	Apl. 1...	None	Elm and maple wood.....	Exceptional	Very.
Andrew Davidson, <i>Green Ridge</i>...	.....	.....	Apl. 3...	Apl. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood.....	Exceptional	If you take care.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 5...	.....	Aug. 23	Sept. 25	Nov. 15...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, hauled 2 miles....	Exceptional	Exceedingly so.
J. W. Bridge, <i>Garman</i>.....	.....	.....	Apl. 3...	Apl. 15	Aug. 12	Aug. 30	Nov. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, scarce.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Peter Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i> ...	Apl. 15	.....	Apl. 10	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1...	Feb. 31...	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Exceedingly so.

V.—THE CARE AND ADVANTAGE OF CATTLE.

This fifth group of questions refers to the raising and care of live stock in Manitoba. It appears that almost all farmers keep a certain number of horses and cattle, sometimes amounting to considerable herds, and including a large proportion of thorough-bred stock. There is no difficulty in keeping these in good condition during the winter if they are properly cared for, and they will thrive with even very little care. The universal testimony is that the wild grasses of the prairie afford as good feed as can be found anywhere, and that animals pastured upon the prairies thrive as well or better than those living upon the cultivated pastures of eastern Canada.

The fact that almost all farmers maintain small herds of cattle and horses is itself an affirmative answer to the third question. The profitableness of stock raising, where cattle have to be housed during the winter, depends upon the cost of feed, and the few cases where a correspondent has answered "no" occur in localities where it is necessary to haul hay many miles, or where, for some other reason, feed is expensive. These instances are very rare. There is no reason to suppose that the time will ever come when cattle raising, within certain limits, will not form a profitable accompaniment of farming in Manitoba, especially in the northern part of the Province, since, as the cost of feed increases with the further settlement of the Province, the price of beef will rise correspondingly.

The fourth question will be found answered at considerable length in most cases. It appears that all the live stock kept upon the farm ought to be given good shelter during the winter; the older animals should be kept in warm, but not close, stables, and fed an allowance of prairie hay and oat chaff or roots,—just such keeping, in short, as they would have in Ontario. Bran is given only to milking cows, or when calving. Young cattle are stabled only at night, but should have free access to the straw stack all day, or may be allowed to run on the prairie in fine weather. Only horses get any grain, as a rule, and this only when working. All the animals should have plenty of water. It appears that live stock thrive everywhere in Manitoba with much less care than this, but the better care that is taken of them the larger are the returns to be expected.

Sheep are kept only here and there in the Province. There is no doubt that sheep thrive well on the natural pasturage of the prairies, whose dry climate and pure water are particularly well suited to their health, and the total of flocks in the Province is steadily growing larger.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—How many head of horses and cattle have you, and how do they thrive in winter ?
- 2.—How do cattle thrive on the wild grasses of the prairies ?
- 3.—Is stock raising profitable where cattle have to be housed during the winter ?

- 4.—How do you winter your stock ?
- 5.—Do sheep thrive and are they profitable ?

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and how they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock ?	Do Sheep Thrive.
J. S. McKay, <i>Rapid City</i>	Two horses, 10 cattle ; thrive well.	First rate	Yes	Some stabled and some in an open shed.	They do well.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock.	Do Sheep Thrive.
J. E. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	Thirteen; very well in- deed.	Splendidly.....	Safest and best pay- ing branch of farm- ing.	Stable and feed prairie hay.....	Thrive excellently and will be profitable when a good market for mut- ton rises.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i> ..	Eight horses, 35 cattle; well, if fodder is suffi- cient.	Do well.....	Yes, where hay is plentiful.	Keep them in log stables, well roof- ed, warm and ventilated.	Thrive and are profitable.
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montflore</i> ..	Forty-four; excellently.	Fatten very rapidly..	Fairly so.....	By stabling during the severest weather.	Thrive and are profitable.
J. E. Storton, <i>Cartwright</i>	Eight; splendidly.....	Better than on timo- thy or clover.	Yes, if stables are warm.	In a "bank" stable, on prairie hay and well watered.	Would pay better than cattle, were it not for wolves.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	Six horses, 12 cattle; well.	First rate.....	If not too many are kept.		
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i> ...	Six; they do well.....	Very well.....	Yes.....	House them and feed well.....	
Geo. E. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	Fifty-six; very well....	Very well.....	An open question; I say yes.	Stable them and feed prairie hay and oat straw.	
T. McCartney, <i>Port. La Prairie</i>	Three horses, 40 cattle..	Very well.....	Yes.....	Milking cows are stabled and fed hay; young cattle live in sheds.	Yes.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i> ..	Eight horses, 18 cattle..	Very well.....	Yes, where hay is cheap.	House them.....	Very profitable.
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	Five horses, 5 cattle ...	Remarkably well...		Cows stabled at night and given plentiful feed; young cattle do not pay for extra care, but should have a shed.	
Wm. S. Moody, <i>Rounthwaite</i> ..	Ten; they do well....	Remarkably well...	Yes, where hay is cheap.	I stable them, and feed hay, oat- straw, oats, bran and flax; water twice daily.	
Geo. C. Wright, <i>Boissevain</i> ...	Sixteen; nicely.....	Feed on it exclusively	Yes, where hay is cheap.	In an adobe stable.....	Yes.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	Eight; very well.	First rate.....	Yes.....	Stable them and feed prairie hay and oat-straw.	Yes.
Matthew Smith, <i>Minnedosa</i> ...	Ten horses, 20 cattle; do well.	Grow fat.....	Yes.....	Housed at night and fed hay; run to straw stack in the day time.	I have 68; most profit- able stock on the farm.
S. D. Barr, <i>Neepeawa</i>	Ten; do well.....	Remarkably well...	Yes—expense little..	In a good stable feeding plenty of wild hay.	

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock.	Do sheep Thrive.
John Plant, <i>Rosshurn</i> Joseph Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	Three horses, 20 cattle.. Twenty-one.	Best I ever saw..... Better than on Ontar- io meadows.	I find it so..... Yes; because climate is dry, straw cover- ed sheds and bank- ed up stables an- swer all purposes and cost little, and wild hay is cheap.	Feed hay. Well stabled. I never lost a cow or calf.	I keep 200.
E. W. Grimmer, <i>Elm Valley</i> ..	Seven; very well.....	Very well.....	Yes.....	In a dugout stable, feeding prairie hay.	
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	Twenty; thrive well with care.	Will fatten on it....	As soon as freight rates are lower.	In stables at night; loose in yards by day.	
Geo. U. White, <i>Foxton</i>	Four horses, 75 cattle; splendidly.	As well as on cultiv- ated grasses.	Yes.....	I house all my stock.....	Yes.
Wm. Irwine, <i>Almasippi</i>	Two.....	Could not do better.	Yes.....	Stable them and feed prairie hay..	Yes.
P. Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i>	Eight horses, 80 cattle; well.	Could not do better.	Yes.....	Straw until Jan. 1; prairie hay morning and evening till spring.	Yes.
J. W. Bridge, <i>Carman</i>	Five; fairly well.....	Very well if the grass- es are selected.	Not at present prices.	Stable them and feed hay.....	
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	Five; splendidly.....	They grow fat.....	If one has hay and help of his own.	Stable them; feeding horses hay and oats; cattle, hay and straw.	
A. Davison, <i>Green Ridge</i>	Three horses, 25 cattle; well, if fed and attend- ed to.	They grow fat... ..	Reasonably so.....	Let them feed at the straw stacks in fine weather, and stable them at night and feed hay.	
John A. Mair, <i>Souris</i> ..	Seven horses, 33 cattle..	Splendidly.....	Yes.....	Cows and calves in stable, feeding prairie hay and straw; young cattle run out.	Yes.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	Five; very well.....	Grow fat.....	Yes.....		Most certain and remun- erative stock.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	Twenty-two; well.....	Better than in Ontario	Pays very well.....	Shelter most of time, and feed hay and straw.	Thrive well.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creelford</i> ...	Eleven.....	Excellently.....	Yes.....	In stables, feeding prairie hay, straw and chopped grain; with oats regularly to the horses.	
Oswald Bowie, <i>Morden</i>	Two horses, 16 cattle; very well	Well.....	Yes.....	Feed with hay and roots.....	Thrive but not profitable.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock.	Do Sheep Thrive.
D. D. Young, <i>Brandon</i>	Three horses, 16 cattle..	Well.....	Yes.. ..	Put them in a warm stable, fat, at the beginning of the winter, feed on hay and barley straw, and water regularly; feed turnips and hay to milking cows. They come out fat in the spring.	
John Duncan, <i>Austin</i>	Thirty-five.....	As well as on timothy	As well as graingrow- ing.	Cows stabled at night; young cattle run in sheds.	Yes.
A. T. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i>	Five horses; thrive well	Splendidly	Yes, with mixed farm- ing.	Principally on straw; cows have a little hay and grain.	Thrive exceedingly well.
Geo. F. Slade, <i>Gladstone</i>	Thirty.....	Well.....	Yes, especially with high grade stock.	By feeding hay. Hardy cattle will maintain their condition if liberally fed and watered once, or better, twice a day.	Dogs and wolves are the only drawbacks.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	Twenty; very well....	First rate	Yes.. ..	I generally house them, though many do not.	Yes.
A. H. Scouten, <i>Raven Lake</i> ...	Ten; well.....	Well.....	Yes.....	I stable them.....	Yes.
James Laidlaw, <i>Clearwater</i> ...	Thirty-three; as well as in Ontario.	They get fat.....	Yes, if the stock are good.	I stable cows and calves and feed straw about half the time; young stock winter around the straw stacks.	I have 93 wintered in a shed.
Henry McCleod, <i>Carberry</i>	Four horses; 4 cattle...	They get fat.....	Yes.....	I house them and feed oat and wheat straw, with a little bran and shorts. They always come out fat.	
Rob't Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i> .	Fifteen; all very well...	Well.....	More than graingrow- ing.	I stable all my cows and give them plenty of prairie hay; young cattle run to the stacks.	
Harold Elliot, <i>Morden</i>	Five horses, 11 cattle; do well.	Get fat enough for butchering in two months.	Yes.	I stable only at night, or on stormy days; at other times they feed on the prairie.	
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	Two horses, 25 cattle; first rate.	As well as on timothy	More profitable than the crops.	Stable at night and feed hay.....	
Alfred Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i> ..	Three; well.....	Splendidly.....	Yes, when hay is cheap.	Feed hay, giving the cows a little meal toward spring; they maintain a fine condition	Yes.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock.	Do Sheep Thrive.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	Nine.....	All they get.....	Most profitable branch of farming here.	In a warm stable, with plenty of hay, roots and grain.	
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>	Seven horses, 15 cattle; very well.	Well.....	Yes.....	We stable our cows only.....	Yes.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingly</i>	Thirty-five; very well..	Well.. ..	Yes.....	Feed oats and barley principally for cattle, and hay for horses.	Yes.
Albert E. Philp, <i>Brandon</i>	Twenty-six horses; all go through the winter in good shape.	Splendidly.....	Yes.....	I keep my horses in "bank" stab- les, feeding them principally straw with a little bran and chopped feed.	Yes.
Geo. Forbes & Sons, <i>Treherne</i> ..	Six horses, 28 cattle...	I have two steers, coming three years old, which would dress 700 lbs, and have never been in a stable.	Yes.....	Cows, calves and oxen are housed, and get hay night and morning, with some chop or oats; young cattle can live mainly at the straw stack.	
W. A. Evans, <i>Rosser</i>	Three horses, 25 cattle; very well.	Keep healthy and fat.	Yes.....	Cattle will keep fat on prairie hay, with a little bran and shorts when calving.	Yes.
Robt Renwick, <i>Carberry</i>	Seven horses, 6 cattle; well.	Grandly.....	Yes.....	Feed oat straw and a little grain..	They thrive, and mutton sells well.
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i> ...	Five horses, 10 cows; very well.	Splendidly.....	Yes.....	Stabled, and fed a little hay and oat straw.	
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	Fifteen; do well.....	Very well.....	Yes.....	Stable them at night, and let them go to the straw stacks by day.	Yes.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i>	Twenty; very well indeed	Grandly.....	Yes, more so than range cattle.	Feed hay night and morning, and let them pick up straw.	Yes.
Gilbert Rowan, <i>Parkissino</i>	Twenty; very well.....	Well.....	With a limited num- ber.	Stable, and feed hay and oat straw.	
R. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i> ..	Four horses, 15 cattle..	Well.....	If properly conducted	Housed; plenty of hay and water, but little grain.	
W. H. Bridgeman, <i>Wellwood</i> ..	Eight horses, 5 cattle...	Well.....	They keep in good condition.	In warm stables, feeding prairie hay, straw, turnips and grain.	Fairly so.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i> ...	Forty-three; remarkably well.	Splendidly.....	Where hay is plenti- ful.	Milch cows I house; young cattle run in the sheds and about the stacks.	Yes.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock.	Do Sheep Thrive.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hillview</i>	Eleven horses, 12 cattle; well.	Become fat by July..	Yes, because food is unlimited.	Stable some, and let others run out, sheltered by sheds.	
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	Four horses, 20 cattle; finely.	Never saw better pas- ture.	Yes, with proper care.	House all the stock in "bank" stables.	Yes.
Robt. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i> R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>	Three horses, 8 cattle; well, with care.	They do well..... Excellentlly.....	Yes..... Yes, if hay is near...	On prairie hay and straw..... House at night; feed hay princi- pally, with plenty of water.	Yes. Pays better than pigs, and less trouble.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	Two horses, 28 cattle...	Keep fat all winter..	Yes.....	House them in a stable, warm, but not too close.	
Donald Fraser, <i>Emerson</i>	Ten horses, 30 cattle; generally well.	Very well.....	Not very; in southern Manitoba where hay is scarce.	Part tied in stable, part loose in sheds.	Yes.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	Eleven horses, 40 cattle; well.	Very well.....	Horses pay better than cattle.	House them only at night, and feed prairie hay, straw, oats, chopped feed and bran.	Thrive, but not always profitable.
George Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i> ...	Seven; pretty well....	Splendidly in summer	No.....	In stables, on prairie hay.....	Would be, except for wolves.
Wm. Macdonald, <i>Virden</i>	Thirty-six; thrive well if kept warm.	Very well.....	Thoroughbred stock is profitable; grade stock is good for milk; every farmer should keep a few.	In warm stables, feeding hay and chopped feed.	Thrive, but do not pay well here.
Cornelius Wheatland, <i>Donore</i> ..	Thirty-two; well.....	Well.....	Yes, if hay alone is fed.	In stables, feeding hay, bran, etc., to cows.	
Thos. Adair, <i>Treherne</i>	Twenty; they do well..	Always keep fat.....	Yes.....	I stable them at night and feed hay.	No sheep in this district.
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i> ...	Five horses, 35 cattle...	Well.....	The easiest way to make money.	In stables. Let them out once a day for water but if the weather is cold return them at once.	
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	Five horses, 62 cattle; very well.	Well.....	Yes.....	Stable them and feed hay.....	
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i> ..	About 60; well.....	Well.....	Not if grain is fed...	Stable them in severe weather and let them roam on pleasant days, feeding straw and some hay.	Yes.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	About 367; thrive splen- didly.	Excellentlly.....	Doubtful.....	In stables, on straw and hay.....	

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock.	Do Sheep Thrive.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i> ...	Three horses, 12 cattle; well.	Splendidly.....		Feed horses with straw, hay and oats; the cattle run out most of the time.	Yes.
Wm Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	Twenty; well.	First rate.....	Yes.....	Just as I would do in Ontario ...	
Wm. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i> ..	Eleven; keep in good condition.	Exceedingly well...	Certainly.....	Stable them and feed hay.....	
George M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i> ..	Ten horses 80 cattle; always well.	Always do well....	Yes.....	Hay and water.	Thrive well if attended to
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i> ..	Thirty; well, with care.	Well.....	Where hay is cheap.	Stable them and feed hay.....	Yes.
J. Gordon Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i> ..	Twelve horses, 8 cattle; well	I cannot say....	No.....	Let them run to the straw stack...	Yes.
Wm. Smith, <i>Souris</i>	Five; well.....	Better than in Ontario	Yes.....	In warm stables, feeding hay and oats. Cattle can run at the stacks most of the winter. To horses we feed hay and oats, with a little bran when working.	
C. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	Three horses, 33 cattle; well.	Grandly.....	Not by itself here...	Milking cows should have hay three times a day, with an oat-sheaf twice a day. Young cattle will thrive on good oat straw. They should go out only on warm days.	Thrive well on hay, and are more profitable than cattle.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	Five horses, 13 cattle; well, if you give them plenty to eat.	Splendidly.....	With a limited num- ber	House them, and feed straw and hay with a good share of turnips.	Yes.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	Nine; excellently.....	Well.....	Yes.....	Let them out during the day, when they pick up straw and chaff. Put them in stables at night and feed hay.	Remarkably so.
Charles Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i> ...	Forty-seven; very well.	It is all they get....	Yes.....	House them and feed prairie hay; they will come out fat in the spring.	This dry region is highly suitable for sheep, and they are profitable.
P. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i> ..	Fourteen horses, 6 cattle; well.	Very well.....	Yes.....	Stabled at night; they will do well without any shelter.	Yes.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund</i>	Four; horses get into the best condition and cat- tle hold their own.	They grow fat on it..		Feed on prairie hay, oat straw, etc.	

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle thrive on Prairie Pasturage.	Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your Stock.	Do Sheep Thrive.
Thos. A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i>	Twenty; my cattle are mainly recorded short- horns, and thrive well if fed enough.	Very well.....	Yes, and it will be necessary to keep up the land.	Stable them and feed hay, straw, roots and good grain.	Profitable where wolves are not numerous.
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i> ..	Ten; well.	Splendidly.....	Yes.....	Stabled at night, and running to the stacks by day.	Yes.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsview</i> ...	Twenty-three; thrive when housed.	Get fat.....	Certainly; the ma- nure alone is worth the trouble.	House all stock, and feed regularly prairie hay and a little grain.	Yes, very profitable.
John Kemp, <i>Austin</i>	Six cattle; better than in Ontario.	Could not be better.	Yes.....	In log stables, fed with wild hay at night.	Yes.
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	Seventy-five; very well.	First rate	Quite so.....	On hay, straw and roots.	Yes.
John Cumming, <i>Minnedosa</i>	Twenty-three; unusually well.	Very well.....	Of course it is.....	On hay, with a little grain to the young ones and to cows giving milk.	
J. Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>		First rate.....	Yes, as feed is cheap.	On hay. I have my grain threshed as closely as possible to the sta- bles, and the cattle are turned to the straw stacks when the wea- ther is not stormy.	
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i>	Seven horses, 6 cattle; well.	Well.....	Yes, counting in the manure.	On cut feed, two parts oat straw with bran.	
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	Thirteen cattle; do well	Excellent.....	Yes.....	Some I stable, others go to the straw stacks in a sheltered place.	Yes; I have 20.
Jas. McConechy, <i>Virden</i>	Eighteen; very well if properly cared for.	Fatten on it alone. .	Within certain limits.	Cows and oxen get nothing but hay, and do well on it in a sod stable.	Yes.

MIXED FARMING, DAIRYING AND FRUIT.

As has been foreshadowed by the answers to one of the questions in the last section, there are few farmers in Manitoba who do not believe that it is far the best way to combine stock-raising with grain-growing. The ordinary dictates of prudence "on the principle of not putting all your eggs in one basket," as one correspondent expresses it, point in this direction. The only dissentient voices come from some limited districts, generally in the extreme southern part of the Province, where pasturage is not so abundant as elsewhere.

Closely connected with this is the subject of dairying; but here the answers, while altogether affirmative as to the extraordinary suitability of Manitoba in climate, natural pasturage, and purity of air and water, are divided as to the question of profit. The difficulty seems to be that the home market is limited; nevertheless, the quality of the milk given by cows feeding on the prairie is so high, and Manitoba butter and cheese have proved themselves so superior, that there is no question that in a short time dairying will become a leading industry there.

Water seems to be plentiful everywhere at a depth of a few feet below the surface, while springs, running streams or sloughs are accessible to the live stock of almost every farm.

The list of wild fruits of Manitoba is a long one, as will be seen below, and these native berries and tree-fruits are abundant and luxuriant. In many cases they have been transplanted and cultivated with good effect, while the small fruits of the garden grow to perfection in Manitoba, and cherries, plums of various kinds, and the hardier apples, thrive amazingly. Along the southern border of the Province, the less hardy apples, grapes and the like, are rapidly being acclimatized and made successful. Manitoba is quite as far advanced toward fruit-growing as could be expected of her, and there is every reason to believe that before many years a large variety of fruits now cultivated only experimentally, will become adapted to the local conditions and generally grown.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—What is your opinion of mixed farming, i. e., stock raising and grain growing combined?
- 2.—What is your opinion of Manitoba as a dairying country?
- 3.—Have you plenty of water on your farm, and if so, how obtained.
- 4.—Give the name of wild and cultivated fruits grown?

Name and Address.—Manitoba	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
J. E. Stirton, <i>Cartwright</i>	The most profitable in this part of the Province.	It has a better climate than Ontario for making cheese.	Abundance 4 feet below surface.	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, gooscherries, currants, strawberries, raspberries and cherries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Strawberries, currants, gooseberries.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	Stock raising and grain growing certainly ought to go together.	It will be the leading dairying country of the world.	From a depth of 122 feet....	Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, plums, cherries, saskatoons and nuts.
J. K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i>	It pays best.....	Dairying will pay where plenty of native hay can be obtained.	Plenty from wells 20 feet deep.	<i>Wild</i> —Saskatoons, cranberries, strawberries, plums, raspberries, currants, <i>Cultivated</i> —red, black and white currants.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
James McConechy, <i>Virden</i>	Just the thing.....	Excellent... ..	Well, 16 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Saskatoons, cranberries, strawberries, plums, currants. <i>Cultivated</i> —Red, black and white currants.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	The only successful way....	J the thing.....	Plenty; 10 to 15 feet.....	<i>Wild</i> —Cherries, high bush cranberries, plums, currants, gooseberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —All small fruits.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund</i>	Pays better than grain alone		Souris River and a well 24 feet deep.	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, currants, gooseberries and cranberries.
J. J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i>	Most profitable.. ..	Far ahead of Ontario....	Plenty from wells 10 to 15 feet deep.	Apples and all the small fruits are grown.
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i>	The only successful way....	A good place; but milking cows require extra food in the fall.	Yes, from a well 80 ft. deep.	<i>Wild</i> —Cherries, high-bush cranberries, plums, currants, gooseberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —All small fruits.
J. Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	Makes success sure.....	Can't be beaten.....	All I can use, from a well 63 feet deep, made with a 14 inch augur; cost \$35.	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, strawberries, grapes, blueberries.
John Cummings, <i>Minnedosa</i> ...	Ought to be followed here..	It is a good place.....	Well, 18 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Strawberries, currants, raspberries, saskatoons, cranberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries.
Thos. A. Sharpe, <i>Adelpha</i>	Only way to continue prosperity.	Excellent dairying region	Plenty from springs	<i>Wild</i> —Strawberries, currants, raspberries, saskatoons, cranberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries.
Agenor Dubuc, <i>Lorette</i>	It pays best in Provencher county.	Generally good	Seine River and an artesian well.	<i>Wild</i> —Pears and all the other fruits mentioned above. None cultivated.
John Kemp, <i>Austin</i>	The only profitable way....	Could not be better.....	Well, 12 feet deep ..	Same lists as given above.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingley</i>	The best plan	Very good.....	Assiniboine River.....	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries (12 varieties), strawberries and raspberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Plums (3 varieties), currants, two raspberries and strawberries.
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	The proper way.....	Well adapted to it in all its departments.	Plenty from a well 40 feet deep.	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries (12 varieties), strawberries and raspberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Plums (3 varieties), currants, two raspberries and strawberries.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i> .	Foundation of success here.	Cannot be beaten.....	River and deep we'l....	Currants and gooseberries principally.
Norris Fines, <i>Balmoral</i>	Generally practised here....	Just the place.	Well, 8 feet deep	Two cultivated crab apples, and other small fruits as above.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild ; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsview</i> . .	Just the thing.	Splendid place, as cows fed on the native grasses yield a large quantity of very rich milk.	Spring at the house and creek for farm.	All the small fruits.
W. B. Thomas, <i>Cypress River</i> .	Every farmer should do so.	Very good	Pond, and well 12 feet deep	All the small fruits.
Chas. Wilson, <i>Tricherie</i>	The best way	Could not be beaten . . .	Well, 18 feet deep	All the small fruits.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hill View</i> . .	The true way.	None better ; cows make more butter here than in Ontario.	Plenty ; well 12 feet deep . .	All the small fruits.
Harold Elliott, <i>Morden</i>	Surest way to get ahead. . .	Just suited to dairying. .		All the small fruits.
Robt. Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i> .	It pays best where the farm is adapted to both.	None better.	Constant spring	All the small fruits.
Henry McCleod, <i>Carberry</i> . . .	With moderate capital it is undoubtedly the safest and most profitable.	Best place in the Dominion.	Abundance from wells 10 feet deep, sunk in 2 days.	Currants and gooseberries are the principal fruits cultivated.
W. A. Evans, <i>Rosser</i>	Pays better than grain alone	Can't be beaten	Plentiful, well 15 feet deep.	Wild fruits in plenty, but few cultivated.
P. J. McNaughton, <i>Raven Lake</i>	The proper mode.	Eminently suited to dairying.	Shoal Lake.	Lists as above.
Charles Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i> . .	Every farmer in Manitoba should follow it.	First class.	Wells 9 to 16 feet deep . .	Cranberries, black currants and saskatoons.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	The best way.		A creek.	Lists as above.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	The best way.	Good for that purpose. . .	Plenty ; wells 20 feet deep. .	Lists as above.
Alex. Naismith, <i>Millford</i>	Pays if hay is convenient. .	Best in the world, because in June and July the prairie grass remains green and the nights are cool.	Never failing wells of good water 20 feet deep.	Lists as above.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	Much the best way.	This locality is not suited to it—too many weeds	Big slough for stock and well for the house.	Lists as above.
Alf. Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i> . . .	Will pay well	Especially adapted to it.	Excellent water at 22 feet. .	Lists as above.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	The only way for a small farmer.	Best I ever heard of. . . .	Excellent water at 22 feet. .	Lists as above.
B. R. Hamilton, <i>Neebawa</i>	It pays.	Good		Lists as above.
Thos. D. Perdue, <i>Richlands</i> . . .	Safest and easiest system. . .	Very suitable.	Excellent water at 22 feet. .	Lists as above.
Andrew Johnston, <i>Mowbray</i> . . .	Safe and profitable.	None better.	A spring.	

Name and Address.—Manitoba	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
Thos. Frame, <i>Virden</i>	Any person of moderate means would be foolish to trust to grain growing alone, for in case of failure he has nothing to fall back upon.	Some parts of the Province cannot be beaten for dairying.	I have a well 28 ft. deep, but in summer cattle generally get water in sloughs.	Lists as above.
Geo. M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	It always does well under efficient management.	Dairying will not pay now if it is necessary to hire help.	Abundance in wells 12 to 20 feet deep.	
Wm. Smith, <i>Souris</i>	Most successful way.....	Grass and climate both favorable.	River and well	All the small fruits.
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	Best way.....	Hard to surpass it.....	Well 15 feet deep.....	Crab apples and various small fruits.
S. A. Ward, <i>Clandeboyne</i>	Best way.....	Hard to surpass it.....	Plenty at 24 feet.....	Strawberries, raspberries, black and red currants
C. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	I could not farm in any other way.	Good; the cows saved us last year.	Well, 50 feet deep.....	Plums and currants.
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i> ..	Most profitable course.....		Wells, in shale, 20 feet.....	Lists as heretofore.
C. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	It pays to keep 25 or 30 cattle and horses.	Certainly; first rate on the Turtle mountains.	Wells, 18 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore; apples, mulberries, &c., do not thrive.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i>	The only profitable method.	Good, where you have good water.	Springs, open all winter....	Lists as heretofore.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i> ...	The only profitable method.	Good	River and well.....	Lists as heretofore.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	Just the thing.....	Splendid.		Lists as heretofore.
Jas. Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	No success otherwise	Good	Easily obtained.....	All the wild berries can be cultivated.
G. U. White, <i>Foxton</i>	No success otherwise	Good	Springs and wells.....	All the wild berries can be cultivated.
John S. Mackay, <i>Rapid City</i> ..	Best way, where possible...	The milk of three cows for four months made \$193.85 worth of cheese.	Slough, and a well 15 ft. deep	Lists as heretofore.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i> ...	Best way, where possible ..	Unsurpassed.....	Red River and a well.....	Lists as heretofore.
Jos. E. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	Best way, where possible. .	Unsurpassed.	Well 12 feet deep,	Lists as heretofore.
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montefiore</i> ...	Best way, where possible...	Unsurpassed.....		Lists as heretofore.
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i>	Best way, where possible...	Unsurpassed.....	Well 16 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
T. McCartney, <i>Port la Prairie</i>	Best system. It keeps you in work and gives some thing to fall back on....	Good	Plenty from a well 12 feet deep.	Lists as heretofore.
Andrew Davison, <i>Green Ridge</i> .	The only safe plan.....	Very good.....	Well 20 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	The best way.....	Cannot be beat	Well 20 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	The best way.....	Cannot be beat.....	Creek on the farm.....	Lists as heretofore.
W. S. Moody, <i>Rounthwaite</i> ...	The best way.....		Creek and well 18 feet.....	Plum, cherry, saskatoon.
Joseph Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	Gives work for all the boys and girls of a large family; and cattle form a crop that grows summer and winter But for young men home-steading grain growing is best.	The milk is far richer than that of the cows in Ontario.	Well 14 feet deep gives plenty of water.	All the wild fruits known in Manitoba grow here. All the hardy kinds can be cultivated. The Canadian blueberry might, and ought to be, added.
G. C. Wright, <i>Boissevain</i>	The best way.....	The pasture produces an abundant flow of rich milk.	Abundance; two wells....	Lists as heretofore.
Jas. Little, <i>Oak River</i>		Good.....	Well and springs.....	Cultivated fruits do well.
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i> ...	The best way.....	Good.....	Well 15 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	The best way.....	Good.....	Plenty at 18 feet.....	<i>Wild</i> —Grapes and plums. <i>Cultivated</i> —All sorts
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	Most remunciative and certain.....	Good.....	Poor well, 18 feet deep....	
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i> ..	Only sure way.....	Fairly good; little done here.	Plenty; well 100 feet deep..	The usual lists.
G. R. Black, <i>Welwood</i>	Only way if your market is distant.....	Good.....	Plenty at 40 feet.....	The usual lists.
R. E. Hopkins, <i>Beresford</i>	The proper way.....	None better.....	Abundant; well 23 ft. deep	Lists as heretofore.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	The proper way.....	Very good.....	Wells 70 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
John Hopper, <i>Middletown</i>	Safest and easiest plan....	Pays where hay is plentiful.	Inexhaustible well, 58 feet..	Lists as heretofore.
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	Best way.....	Pretty good.....	Well 46 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	The only profitable way...	None better.....	Creek and well.....	Lists as heretofore.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i> ...	Should be practiced wherever hay can be got.	Dairying is profitable...	Wells 26 feet deep.....	<i>Wild</i> : Plums, grapes, saskatoons and various berries.
Wm. Irwine, <i>Almasippi</i>	Absolutely necessary.....	Very profitable.....	Plenty in shallow wells....	Lists as hitherto.
Thos. A. Jackson, <i>Minnedosa</i> ...	The best way.....	Well suited to it.....	Well 18 feet deep.....	
George Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i> ...	Best adapted to the country.	One of the best in the world.....	Wells 10 and 30 feet.....	All the wild fruits; none cultivated.
Wm. Walton, <i>Marringhurst</i> ...	On the plan of never having all your eggs in one basket, mixed farming should always be carried on.	Good.....	Abundance of excellent spring water all along the slope of Pembina Valley..	I have filled my garden with the wild berries and small fruits; they do well under cultivation.

Name and Address.—Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.	Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
Wm. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i> ..	Most suitable for north-western part of Manitoba.	Unsurpassed. The water in springs and wells is ice cold, and the nights are always cool.	River, unfailing springs and wells.	The wild fruits are so various and plentiful that there is no need to cultivate any.
Wm. Smith, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	Better than either stock raising or grain growing alone.	Fine.....	Wells 14 feet deep.....	Lists as hitherto.
Robt. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i>	Works especially well on a small farm.	Good	Well 22 feet deep.....	Lists as hitherto.
Robert Dunsmore, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	The only way that will pay.	Can't be beaten for butter.	Scarce here....	Lists as hitherto.
J. W. Bridge, <i>Carman</i>	The only way that will pay.	Very well suited to it, but prices are low.	Water at 10 feet	Lists as hitherto.
P. Campbell, <i>Campbellville</i>	Absolutely necessary.....	Well suited to it.	The Boyne River.....	Lists as hitherto.
R. B. Wetherington, <i>Douglas</i> ..	The best way.....	Very good	A well, 18 feet deep.....	Lists as hitherto.
J. H. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i>	The best way.....	Very good.	Scarce,	Lists as hitherto.
John, Plant, <i>Rosburn</i>	The best way.....	Very good.	Plenty in wells.....	Lists as hitherto.
A. G. Wakefield, <i>Rosburn</i>	The best way.....	Better than New York State.	Birdtail Creek.....	Lists as hitherto.
Geo. G. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	The best way.....	The milk produced here is rich and in great quantity.	Plenty at 27 feet.....	
Matthew Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	The best way.....	Unsurpassed.....	Spring and creek	Lists as hitherto.
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	The best way.....	Unsurpassed.....	Spring and creek.....	Lists as hitherto.

GENERAL ADVICE.

In answer to the question as to the best time for a settler to arrive in Manitoba, there seems to be only one answer—early spring. By this is meant, in time to begin to break his land as soon as the season opens. It will be observed, however, that several writers advise new comers to work for an experienced farmer one year before beginning farming on their own account, in order to familiarize themselves with the new and peculiar methods demanded by prairie agriculture.

Colonists from Great Britain are urged to bring nothing with them except clothing and bedding, and many add that of these only so much should be brought as can be carried in one's trunks. House furnishings and farming implements of all sorts can be got in Manitoba more cheaply, and of a kind better adapted to the region.

General satisfaction with the present and future of Manitoba; hearty commendation of the soil and weather; and sensible instructions to beginners, will be found in the answers to the third and fourth questions of the appended list, to which *special attention is directed*.

QUESTIONS :

- 1.—*When, in your opinion, is the best time for a settler to come to this country to start at farming?*
- 2.—*What would you recommend a settler coming from Great Britain to bring with him in the shape of clothing and house furnishing?*
- 3.—*Are you satisfied with the country, the climate, and your prospects?*
- 4.—*General remarks.*

Name and Address Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
S. F. Burgess, <i>Seeburn</i>	April or May.....	A good supply of warm clothing.	I like the country...	We can grow in Manitoba from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and from 40 to 60 of barley, and from 50 to 100 of oats; and we can raise horses, cattle and sheep upon the natural grasses for next to nothing. What other new country can offer such inducements with as few drawbacks? I say none.
J. G. Elliott, <i>Shadeland</i>	In the spring.....	A good supply of warm clothing.	Pretty well satisfied..	
Chas. Findlay, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	March.....	Clothing, but no furniture, which can be got cheaper here.	I am.....	
A. H. Scouten, <i>Raven Lake</i>	Early in April	Clothing, but no furniture, which can be got cheaper here.	Yes....	
John George, <i>Nelson</i>	In the spring.....	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight.	Yes, generally speaking.	None should come but those able and willing to work.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Wm. Smith, <i>Souris</i>	In March, so as to get settled and begin breaking by May.	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight.	Yes, generally speaking.	I would recommend oxen instead of horses for the first year, as they require no grain, and will do nearly as much breaking as horses if properly handled. Wood is scarce in most places, but coal of a good quality is plentiful, and will be cheap as soon as local mines are opened.
Stephen Birks, <i>Barnsley</i>	In March, so as to get settled and begin breaking by May.		Certainly.....	
J. E. Stirton, <i>Cartwright</i>	May or September..	Nothing but wearing apparel.	Yes; I don't want a better land or climate.	
D. J. McQuish, <i>Morden</i>	April 1	Bedding and clothing only..	Well satisfied.	If this should reach any of my Highland friends in the Old Country, and if they want any information and will write to me, I will give them any that I can.
Wm. Somerville, <i>Montefiore</i>	Early Spring.....		Yes; I have great faith in Manitoba's future.	
Wm. Gibbs, <i>Selkirk</i>	Early spring	Woollen clothing only.	Yes.....	Manitoba is the best place for the tenant farmers of England, who have some capital, to come to, the homesteading laws being liberal, and a return from labor almost certain the first year.
J. K. Ross, <i>Deloraine</i>	Early spring	Clothing and bedding.	Yes; would not go back.	
John Hopper, <i>Middlechurch</i>	Early spring	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight.	Yes; would not go back.	For laborers able and willing to work on a farm, Manitoba affords a good opening. During eight months of the year \$30 per month will be paid, and those who have \$2,000 capital can purchase a farm and soon become independent.
W. J. Helliwell, <i>Ralphton</i>	Early spring	Plenty of strong clothes (no knee breeches), woollen blankets and such articles.	I have a good home, and would not go back for a good deal.	
Thos. Hagyard, <i>Pilot Mound</i> ..	About May 1	Bedding and strong clothing only.	Yes, and prospects are bright.	We want able-bodied men and women who are not afraid of hard work. Let the croaker and drone stay away. We have no room for such, but the former is sure to succeed.
Thos. Adair, <i>Treherne</i>	Early spring.....	A year's clothing only.....	Yes, and prospects are bright.	

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Henry Last, <i>Stonewall</i>	Middle of May.....	Very little.....		A settler coming to this country must not expect anything smooth for the first year or two, but if he makes up his mind to work, I think in five years he may be quite independent. I, myself, began on \$150 and now am worth \$8,000 or \$1,000.
Croton Maguire, <i>Boissevain</i> ...	March	Clothing and bedding.....	Yes, perfectly.....	Settlers coming to Manitoba should abandon the idea of returning to their native homes in two or three years, after they have made their fortunes, but come to stay.
R. Armstrong, <i>Silver Spring</i> ...	March	Clothing and bedding.....	Yes, perfectly.....	I have been in Australia, New Zealand and California, and farmed in Ontario, and have learned that for a man with small capital Manitoba offers the best advantages, as he can start on less capital.
J. R. Routley, <i>Carberry</i>	March	Nothing.....	Yes; but no place for a lazy man.	
Geo. Gillespie, <i>Greenwood</i>	Early spring	Clothing, boots and bedding	Well satisfied	Young, healthy women can find good homes and plenty of work. We are short of young women.
Joseph Tees, <i>Manitou</i>	Early spring	Clothing, boots and bedding	Well satisfied.....	I would just say that any man that wants to work and is not afraid of roughing it for a few years, and who has a little capital, can do well here.
Thos. M. Kennedy, <i>Menota</i>	Early spring	As little as possible.....	Yes; though it is cold. Manitoba is to be the ruling province of the Dominion.	
C. C. Oke, <i>Fairburn</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work.	Clothing but no house furnishings.	Well pleased with present and future.	We are subject to hail storms and frosts. But we run risks in all countries. In Ontario they have rust, weevil, midge and other things, and I would twice as soon live in Manitoba as Ontario.
Richard Brown, <i>Langvale</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work.	Clothing and bedding.....	Well pleased with present and future	Would advise those with money to buy improved farms.
Geo. H. Halse, <i>Brandon</i>	March or April.....		Yes.....	
C. Wheatland, <i>Donore</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work.	Bedding only.....	Well pleased with present and future.	Anyone with a small capital to start with should do well in Manitoba, if he has energy, I would advise renting a farm the first year.
Geo. M. Yeomans, <i>Dalton</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work.		Well pleased with present and future..	I have seen farming from Ontario to Australia, and say, without hesitation, there is no country to equal Manitoba for the steady, industrious farmer.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Thos. Frame, <i>Virden</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work.	Clothing only... ..	Well pleased with present and future..	A settler can generally rent a piece of land that has been cultivated, and secure a crop the first year, much better than by sowing on the new sod.
A. Johnson, <i>Mowbray</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work.	Nothing.....	I am.....	If many of our friends in Ontario, or the Old Country, knew how easily they could make a comfortable living here, I am sure none of them would hesitate to come. Land is cheap and easily cultivated; labor brings good returns, and the necessities of life are easily obtained.
Wm. Thompson, <i>Holland</i> ...	If one has capital; in the fall; if not, in the spring.	Nothing; but all the money he can collect.	I am.....	I know all about Ireland, have been in England, through the Southern States and in Ontario, and I am satisfied that Manitoba is ahead of them all for farming.
Robt. Dunsmuir, <i>Bridge Creek</i> .	Spring	Change of clothes.....	I am.....	This is the country for any man not afraid to work. I got burnt out two years ago last spring, and lost everything, but after all I am not discouraged. After I took up land I had to work out to earn money to get along. I was sick for over a year before coming here, and now can work like a man.
Wm. Walton, <i>Manninghurst</i> ...	Early spring	As little as he can	Yes.....	An excellent country for all who are not afraid to work, and are ready to give up the conventionalities of older countries, also for those who wish to start their families in a free, independent life at but small cost.
A. H. Carroll, <i>Carrollton</i>	Early spring	As little as he can.....	Yes	A grand agricultural country for any who feel disposed to work. There are many near here who began five years ago with nothing who to-day are quite comfortable, in fact they are the ones who succeed.
W. S. Wallace, <i>Shellmouth</i>	July or August, in time to cut hay and put up stables.	Abundance of bedding and clothing, but no house furnishings.	We have prospered in a way we never could hope for had we remained at home.	A colonist whose means are limited, should not hope to work a farm single-handed; if he has help in his family, good; if not, he should try to be accompanied by a friend, or settle near some one with whom he can exchange work. In new settlements here hired labor is expensive and cannot be employed with profit.
Alex. Stewart, <i>Castleberry</i>	Middle of May, so as to select his location comfortably.	Blankets and warm under-clothing.	Yes... ..	Manitoba is just the country for industrious young men with small or large capital; and for good laboring men who do not mind work, as in a little while they may have farms of their own.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
J. J. Cochrane, <i>Deloraine</i>	March	Clothing only.....	Yes.....	To those with capital and who have no previous experience of farming, I would recommend the buying of an improved farm and they will save money ; taking care that the houses and stables are good and comfortable, with a good well and a good sized slough or lake near by for the cattle in summer, with plenty of hay land.
F. T. Westwood, <i>Pendennis</i> ...	Early spring.....	As little as he can.....	Fully	There is an increasing demand, at good wages, for young men and women servants. Having travelled all over this Province, I find Southern Manitoba the best land and the best climate in the Province.
J. Q. Sumner, <i>Arnaud</i>	May	Little or nothing.....	If I can't get along here I would have a poor chance elsewhere.	Manitoba is a place where a man or woman can make a comfortable home and lay by a considerable sum to enable them to live without working when old age comes. But they must come with the determination of working, not as a good many do come, to shoot and fool away time and expect to grow rich in that way.
S. R. Henderson, <i>Kildonan</i> ...	March	Nothing but clothing.	Yes.....	The crops this year show that Manitoba stands first. New settlers should try to get close to a good market, like Winnipeg.
G. C. Wright, <i>Boissevain</i>	April	Woollen clothing and bedding.	Yes.....	I believe this soil capable of supporting 12 persons on each quarter-section.
Wm. J. Brown, <i>Melita</i>	April or May ..	Woollen clothing and bedding.	I am not.....	I would recommend southwestern Manitoba.
Geo. G. Nagy, <i>Rosser</i>	March	Woollen clothing and bedding.	Yes.	I advise new comers to hire themselves to farmers the first year.
S. D. Barr, <i>Neepawa</i>	March ..	Woollen clothing and bedding.	Well satisfied....	Any person coming to Manitoba, who is willing to work, can do well farming, if he does not go too fast for his means.
J. E. Paynter, <i>Beulah</i>	March	Nothing.....	I know no better place.....	
J. W. Newton, <i>Wellwood</i>	April ..	Clothing.	Yes.	Anyone with a small capital and willing to work need have no fear of coming to Manitoba, where, upon a free grant of 160 acres, he can in a very short time acquire the independence he never could obtain in the Old Country.
A. G. Wakefield, <i>Rosburn</i>	March	Nothing but the cook.....	Very well satisfied...	A man with energy can get along here ; a man coming to this country must make up his mind that he has to work, if he intends to make a home for himself.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
G. R. Black, <i>Wellwood</i>	May or June	Nothing.	I am; I would not return East.	I find Manitoba much better than several localities in the United States that I have tried.
John A. Martin, <i>Rapid City</i> ...	April	Underclothing.....	Yes.	Taking into account its infancy and isolation from the world's markets, this Province has made more rapid strides than any country in the world, and its agricul- turalists have more to show for their labor than those of any part of America; but drones will starve even in this hive.
R. B. Witherington, <i>Douglas</i> ..	April	Clothing only.....	I am.....	
Wm. A. Doyle, <i>Beulah</i>	March	Underwear, bedding and boots.	Yes.	
G. Rowan, <i>Parkissimo</i>	Spring	Warm clothing only.....	Pretty well.....	I have been in a good many of the Western States and I don't think any of them offer the same inducement to a settler of limited means that Manitoba does.
John Spencer, <i>Emerson</i>	In May.....	Clothing and bedding.....	Prospects are brighter than formerly.....	I think Manitoba as fine a country as any one could wish to settle in for farming; a man who is able and willing to work cannot help but get on. I would strongly advise settlers from England to settle together as much as possible.
F. Brydon, <i>Portage la Prairie</i> .	Spring	Clothing only.....	Yes... ..	There is no better country for a poor farmer.
Wm. Corbett, <i>Springfield</i>	Spring	Clothing only.....	Quite.....	I would advise incomers to largely discount their pre- vious experience, and strongly recommend intending farmers to spend at least one year with a farmer here before starting for themselves.
A. T. Tyerman, <i>Lothair</i>	Spring	Clothing only.....	Yes	Wish I had come earlier. I struggled hard in Ontario, but did not make half as much progress as here.
Peter A. Leask, <i>Virden</i>	Spring	Bed clothing and stockings..	Yes	Since I started in 1883, besides breaking 350 acres of my father's syndicate farm in Ontario, I have broken 150 on my own place. I cut and stacked 300 acres with the help of one man. I have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 of oats and 500 of barley plowed and put in with the same help. Where is the country in the world can beat that?
James Drury, <i>Rapid City</i>].....	April	Plenty of warm clothing, blankets, household uten- sils, and such furniture as can easily be packed, books, pictures, carpets and curtains, but no china or glassware.	Yes.....	Any man desirous of possessing land of his own cannot do better than come out here; the climate is healthy, soil cannot be improved, scenery varied and picturesque, good markets and railway facilities, also schools and churches within reach.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks.
W. W. Grimmer, <i>Elm Valley</i> .	April	Woollen clothes and blankets	Yes.....	Keep a close grip on your cash, buy everything good, and profit by the experience of others. Oxen are the most suitable for a man of moderate means.
J. Connell & Son, <i>Creelford</i>	March	Nothing; one will know better what he needs after he gets here.	Perfectly	We have bettered our condition by coming.
D. D. Young, <i>Brandon</i>	April or May.....	Only personal luggage.....	I am; would be sorry to leave it.	A man is <i>his own master</i> here, and with good health, plenty of good land and a will to work must get on well.
Wm. Lindsay, <i>Emerson</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing and bedding.....	Yes	Manitoba is the proper place for farmers with limited means or large families.
Walter Gray, <i>Chater</i>	Early spring.....	Flannel and substantial clothing.	Yes	If a man is steady, frugal and industrious he can make himself comparatively independent in a few years.
G. W. White, <i>Foxton</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing and bedding.....	Well satisfied.,	I have travelled over the four continents and have never beheld such fields of grain as I saw this year in this province.
James Muir, <i>Douglas</i>	Early spring.....	Nothing.....	Yes; prospects are good.	I have this year about 2,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats. There is improved land to buy near here at a reasonable price.
Geo. Bowders, <i>Balmerino</i>	Early spring.....	Bedding and clothing.....	Yes.	Would strongly advise young men with limited means, or tenant farmers, to come; there is room for all, and a home and independence for those willing to work.
Joseph Charles, <i>Oakland</i>	Early spring, in time to break and back-set.	A wife and the old family Bible; nothing more. Children are all wanted here, and especially grown girls, for wives are scarce.	Yes; more than satisfied.	I have gardened since my childhood; farmed since my boyhood, and I am now an old man, and I can say that a man or boy can do four times as much work on a farm here as he could do on the best farm I ever saw before I came here. To the paper manufacturers of England there is a boundless market, in the middle of a continent, with railroads from sea to sea, and with straw, reeds, rushes and prairie hay for almost nothing.
Albert McGuffin, <i>Melgund</i>	Early spring, in time to break and back-set.	Clothing, furs and bedding..	Yes. No desire for a better climate, and my prospects are bright.	In a few years a settler can become very comfortable, owning a large farm free from incumbrances, considerable stock and comfortable buildings.
F. W. Stevenson, <i>Hill View</i> ..	Early spring, in time to break and back-set.	Pilot cloth coats and bedding	Yes	There is no healthier country, nor any country in the world where a steady, industrious man can sooner become independent.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
S. W. Chambers, <i>Wattsview</i> ..	May	Clothing only.....	Yes ; in every way..	To the man ready to work, and who knows, or is apt to learn something of farm work and management, Manitoba offers a competence in a very few years. It is in every way a splendid agricultural country and eminently suitable for successful settlement.
Geo. G. Downie, <i>Crystal City</i> .	In spring.....	Only clothing.....	Yes ; decidedly.....	Manitoba offers to beginners the best advantages for the least outlay of capital, and I regard it as the best agricultural country in the world.
W. B. Hall, <i>Headingley</i>	April	Buy everything in Winnipeg	Yes.	After nearly thirty years experience I can safely recommend this country to the intending emigrant. Persevering industry and a capital of a few hundred dollars will ensure success.
T. McCartney, <i>Port la Prairie</i>	April	Clothing only.....	Yes.	A settler should arrive early and rent a piece of cultivated land to put a crop in, and if he takes up a homestead he can go on and break for next year.
R. S. Conklin, <i>Sunnyside</i>	Spring	Plenty of clothing only.....		I think this is the best country in the world for a poor man to get a start in, if he is only industrious and steady. The settlers in this country are always willing to help a man if he is willing to help himself. This is the oldest and most prosperous municipality in Manitoba, yet there is plenty of room.
Robt. Campbell, <i>Bridge Creek</i> .	Spring	Clothing and bedding only..	Very well.....	Any man that has health and a good share of strength and energy, and means enough to make a start on a farm, need have no fear about getting along here.
Walter A. Evans, <i>Rosser</i>	Early spring	Clothing and bedding only..	I am.....	I do not think that this country can be beaten, as it is good for all kinds of farming and it is healthy. My mother (age 75), who came out with me, has not had a day's sickness yet, although in each of the last three winters before coming out she had had a severe attack of bronchitis, and had she not come out would not have lived another winter.
Alfred Pickering, <i>Austin</i>	Early spring.....	Plenty of clothes and bedding.	Prospects bright....	Manitoba can beat the world in growing grain, and anyone with good health and willing to work is bound to succeed.
Henry McLeod, <i>Carberry</i>	Early spring.....	One change of clothes.....	Fully.. ..	If people would plough more in the fall, sow earlier in the spring, and cut the grains a good deal greener than they do, especially wheat, the samples would be even better, and less complaints of loss by frost. I had 2,400 bushels this year.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.	Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Alf. Walker, <i>Sheppardville</i>	March	Clothing and bedding.....	I am.....	I can heartily recommend life on the prairie to young men with a little capital and plenty of perseverance.
Matt. Kennedy, <i>Lothair</i>	Early spring.....	Plenty of warm clothing...	I am.....	A good place for farmers with little money.
Roland McDonald, <i>Lowestoft</i> ..	May or June; as he can get some land broken and good wages for the after part of the year.	Serviceable clothing.....	Yes.	I can make an easier living here, with a small capital, than in Ontario.
Albert E. Philp, <i>Brandon</i>	April or May.....	Warm clothing only..	Yes; would not change.	The man who is willing to work, and can bring \$2,000 with him to this country, can be independent in five years if he will profit by the experience of those around him and leave behind him his former ideas of farming.
G. Forbes & Sons, <i>Treherne</i> ..	As early as possible.	Not much	Yes.	A new comer ought to work out the first year and learn the ways of the country. I have bettered the condition of my family more in five years here than during thirty in Ontario.
Wm. H. Wilson, <i>Deloraine</i>	March or April.....	Nothing	Yes; climate healthy and prospects bright	Agriculturally speaking, the country cannot be excelled.
M. G. Abey, <i>Chater</i>	March or April.....		I am.....	I reached Winnipeg, April 13, 1880; was in debt then and worked in service for about two years; commenced farming in 1882 on a homestead; purchased 160 acres for \$800, deeded to me in March; cost of horses and implements \$1857. Now I have over \$500 in bank to my credit, and the greater part of the past season's crop unsold. So much for agriculture in Manitoba.
D. D. Buchanan, <i>Griswold</i>	May or June.....	Warm bedding only.....	Yes.	This is the country for young and healthy men. Stock raising will be more profitable than wheat growing, if prices of wheat and labor remain as at present. Farmers can live as easily here as in any country in the world.
Wm. Irwine, <i>Almasippi</i>	April	Clothing, bedding and house linen, and by all means a box of carpenter's tools ..	Yes; highly satisfied and hopeful.....	I would not live or work in the Old Country now.
L. Wilson, <i>Stockton</i>	March	Corduroy and moleskin clothes.	Perfectly, and intend to stay here.	Settlers coming early and remaining here will soon find themselves in good circumstances. They need not fear the climate; this invigorating air will be a grand surprise even to the healthy. Let them bring out their wives and daughters.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Since the foregoing has been put in type large numbers of letters have been received. They are generally of a very encouraging character, and fully bear out the statement that no other known country affords better opportunities for successful farming than the Canadian Northwest. A few of these are appended, and will be read with interest.

J. H. McTAVISH, Esq.,

Land Commissioner, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

FROM EGAN BROTHERS, ROSSER.

WINNIPEG, December 21st, 1887.

DEAR SIR: It may be interesting to you to know the result of our farming operations during the past season, upon land in the vicinity of Winnipeg, which is so often reported to be valueless and non-productive as farming land.

On the 24th of May we purchased 430 acres of land near Rosser Station, within 15 miles from Winnipeg, in a district in which there has hitherto been very little or no cultivation. We paid \$7,500 for the property, the buildings on it alone (erected by an English "gentleman farmer," whose funds gave out) being worth that amount, consequently the land itself stands us nothing. The farm had not been cultivated, with the exception of 70 acres, for several years, and was consequently in a nearly wild state, having grown up to weeds, etc.

On the 27th of May last we commenced ploughing, following up at once with the seeders, sowing at a rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre of wheat and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre of oats. Of the 380 acres broken by us, the following division of crops was made:

36 acres	.....	Wheat.
94 "	.....	Barley.
250 "	.....	Oats.

In addition to the above, our vegetables were put in a piece of land containing 32 acres, which had been cultivated, the acreage for each variety being

14 acres	.....	Potatoes.
16 "	.....	Turnips.
1 "	.....	{ Beets. Cabbages. Onions. Carrots. Radishes.
1 "	.....
	
	

Our returns upon the above acreage were as follows:

Wheat (graded No. 1 hard)	900 bush. sold in Winnipeg at \$0 57 per bush.	\$ 513 00
Barley (sold to brewery for malting)	1900 "	40 " 760 00
Oats	12750 "	25 " 3187 50

Potatoes.....	3000 bush. sold in Winnipeg at \$0 25 per bush.....	\$750 00
Beets	50 "	25 00
Onions	50 "	62 50
Carrots.....	50 "	25 00
Radishes	50 "	20 00
Turnips (retained for our own use)	6000 "	750 00
Cabbages (retained for our own use).....	1800 head,	48 00
Hay (cut alongside farm)	800 tons,	1200 00
		<hr/> \$7341 00

We would particularly call your attention to the very late date upon which we began our work, our harvest having been done during the first week in August, a little over two months after seeding.

Yours truly,

EGAN BROTHERS (per EDWARD EGAN),
Corner of Graham and Garry streets, Winnipeg.

P. S.—You are doubtless aware that this is our first attempt at farming, our business being railway contracting, and, considering this fact, I feel that we have done remarkably well, as, barring our own work (we did not hire any labor), we realized enough from one crop to pay the original price of the land, and have now the valuable property to the good, and our success this year has decided us to adopt farming in Manitoba as our future calling.

Tell this, if you like, to the suffering farmers of Ontario, and if your story is doubted, refer them to me and my brothers.

E. E.

FROM THE BRANDON DISTRICT.

KEMNAY, January 16th, 1888.

I take great pleasure in giving a correct statement of all the crop I had on my farm, which is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, seven miles west of the city of Brandon. I had 145 acres of wheat, from which the total yield the past season was 6,810 bushels. One piece of 45 acres of summer fallow gave 2,240 bushels, being an **average of 52 bushels per acre**, and 100 acres averaged 45 bushels per acre. I had also 45 acres of oats, which yielded 8,150 bushels, an **average of 70 bushels per acre**. Of 6 acres of barley I had 387 bushels. I planted about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre potatoes and had 225 bushels good, dry, mealy potatoes. The yield of roots and garden vegetables was large and of good quality. In conclusion I would say that previous to coming to Ontario, Canada, I had farmed in one of the best agricultural districts of Germany, and after coming to Canada I farmed twelve years in the county of Waterloo, Ont. I removed to Manitoba in March, 1884; that summer I broke 190 acres, off which I reaped in 1885 a fine crop of wheat, fully as good as this year. My two sons have farms joining mine, and their crops yield equally as large as mine. I must say that farming has paid me better in this Province than in Ontario or the Fatherland,

(Signed),

CHRISTIAN SENKBEIL.

Range 80 and 81, Township 14, four miles from station. Came to the country in 1888, and settled in present location. Amount of capital, \$12,000. Acreage now owned, 4,000. Under crop in 1887, 600 acres. Present capital, \$40,000. Yield per acre, 1887, 80 bushels, average. Live stock, 14 horses. I am pleased to give my experience since I came to this country. My success has been far beyond my expectations. I am fully convinced for extensive farming, wholly grain or mixed farming, it cannot be surpassed. I think Moosomin district is equalled by few and surpassed by no other point in Manitoba or the North-West Territories. Moosomin is a first-class grain market and is growing rapidly in importance.

(Signed), J. R. NEFF.

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER LETTERS.

W. GOVENLOCK—S. 27, T. 11, R. 23, near Griswold. **Had 60 bushels of wheat per acre on 5 acres, and 37 bushels per acre on 250 acres.**

SAMUEL HANNA—S. 7, T. 10, R. 22, near Griswold. **Had an average of 40 bushels of wheat per acre, on 250 acres.**

JOHN YOUNG—S. 1, T. 19, R. 23. **Had 75 bushels of wheat from one acre.**

ALEX. JOHNSTON—Near Elkhorn. **An average of 41 bushels wheat per acre on 14 acres.**

GEO. FREEMAN—Near Elkhorn. **An average of 37½ bushels of wheat per acre on 50 acres.**

THOS. WOOD—10 miles north of Virden. **Had an average of 63 bushels of wheat on 5 acres, (315 bushels of wheat from 5 acres).**

RICHARD TAPP—South of Virden. **Had an average of 51 bushels of wheat on 20 acres.**

THOS. BOHNER—Half a mile north of Moosomin. **Had forty acres of wheat averaging 38 bushels to the acre.**

J. R. NEFF—Three miles north of Moosomin. **Had 115 acres of wheat, averaging 37 bushels to the acre.**

G. T. CHEASLEY—Four miles north east from Alexander. **Had an average of 45 bushels per acre on 100 acres of wheat.**

A. NICHOL—Four miles north-east of Alexander. **Had 150 acres wheat averaging 40 bushels per acre.**

H. TOUCHBOURNE—Four miles north-west of Alexander. **Had an average of 40 bushels per acre on 100 acres of wheat.**

W. WATT—South-west of Alexander. **Had 80 acres wheat with an average of 40 bushels per acre.**

ROBT. ROGERS—Near Elkhorn. **Had 10 acres of wheat averaging 40 bushels per acre.**

WM. WENMAN, from Kent, farmer, Plum Creek; came 1881; capital about \$1,000; took up homestead and pre-emption for self and two sons, 960 acres in all; has over 8000 bushels of wheat this year; three teams of horses worth \$1,200; eight colts worth \$1,000; cattle worth \$500; implements, etc., \$1,000. His real estate at present is worth at least \$8000.

H. SELBY, from Leicester, office Clerk, 23 years old, came 1883, took up homestead and pre-emption; capital nil; has this year 1,200 bushels wheat, some oats and barley; yoke cattle and implements worth \$400; real estate worth \$1,200. (This is a worker.)

MICHAEL CREEDAN, carpenter, from Cork, came 1882 with wife and six children; arrived at Plum Creek in debt £80; has now good plastered house and two lots in Souris town; 160 acres good land; four cows in calf, three heifers, pigs and fowl; no debts; real estate worth \$800; cattle worth \$300.

DANIEL CONNOLLY, plasterer, from Cork, came 1888; brought out wife and seven children; has now a good plastered house in Souris town worth \$800; cash at least \$500; no debts.

JAMES COWAN, Irish, arrived in Manitoba 1882 without a dollar; hired out until he could earn enough to buy a yoke of oxen; owns now 320 acres, of which 200 are under cultivation; comfortable frame house, two teams of horses, eight cows, and everything necessary for carrying on a large farm; also a wife and two children; has 9,000 bushels of grain this year.

STEPHEN BROWN came out in 1882; was hired out until 1885; saved enough to buy a team of horses and make payments on land; broke land in 1885 and had his first crop in 1886; got his brother to come out, who also had a team and bought land alongside, so that they worked together; have each 160 acres and good house and stock; raised their second year 7,000 bushels of grain.

MORGAN and THOMAS POWELL, Welsh miners, came in 1882, £80 capital; last year brought out their wives and families; have each about 4,000 bushels of grain this year.

PATRICK BUCKLEY came out in 1882; has worked on a farm, hired ever since; has £300 in the bank.

PHILLIPS BRANT, a Guernsey carpenter, £200 capital; has 320 acres, 60 head of cattle, and three sons settled within four miles, all on their own farms of 320 acres, and raising large crops.

DONALD SUTHERLAND and THOMAS STEWART came from Scotland in 1882; bought each a yoke of oxen and went to work breaking their land, their wives meanwhile erecting sod houses, in which the families lived for two years. They are now independent; good frame houses, a quantity of stock and large crops.

GLENBORO, Manitoba, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter requesting me to give you some of my experience since coming to this Province, I will try and give you a short sketch of my career since coming to this country in June, '75.

I was so much pleased with the description of the country given by a brother of mine who came to the country in '72, that I wrote, asking him to secure me a quarter section of land, which he did near High Bluff. I was then in one of the Western States, and had a position worth four dollars per day, when I left to come to this country. No doubt some will think that was rather a good thing to leave, but I have made more than that on an average per day since coming to Manitoba.

On my arrival at High Bluff I went to inspect my farm, and was very much pleased with it, as well as with the country. I never had any fancy for farming until I came to Manitoba, but I assure you I soon changed my mind after coming to this Province, and in a few years had over one hundred acres under cultivation.

I sold the farm during the boom, and after travelling around a good deal, I decided to locate where I now am, in the Glenboro District, which I consider is second to none in the Province, either as a wheat or a stock country. I now own a section and a-half, and have four hundred acres under cultivation: I have succeeded beyond my expectations. With the exception of two seasons, I have always had an average of over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, oats about 60; wheat has averaged as high as 40 and oats 75. It is a very easy matter to farm in this country with such a rich soil, and so easily worked. I have been back to my old home in Ontario several times, and once to California since coming to this country, and still think this the best country for the poor man or the capitalist.

I remain, yours truly,

(Signed.) JAMES DAVIDSON.

GLENBORO, November 18th, 1889.

STOCKTON, December 11th, 1889.

DEAR SIR :—In answer to your letter regarding my experience in this country would say, that I came to Manitoba in the month of March, 1880, had about \$25 left when I settled down on the farm on which I now live ; not being able to buy a yoke of oxen, I found it very hard to make a start on a farm. In about 18 months I bought a yoke of oxen on time ; I very soon with my oxen made enough to pay for them and buy another yoke and pay for them ; I now have seven horses, one yoke of oxen and a good stock of cattle on my farm ; my average of wheat per acre has been about 28 bushels until this last year, when the average was only 11½ bushels, owing to not having scarcely any rain all summer. I think the average of land in Manitoba is capable of producing at least 25 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre, when it is properly managed ; the most part of the early settlers of this country knew nothing about farming at first, but now, having more experience, and in many cases farms having changed hands, the average of crops is on the gain. One great benefit to this country is the frost going so deeply in the ground in winter, in the spring it takes so long for the frost to get all out of the ground, thereby keeping a dampness continuously rising to the surface, until the grain is nearly capable of shading the ground. I have lived in the Province of Ontario and in the United States for about 40 years, and can truthfully say that this is the best farming country that I have ever been in. My opinion is that if a farmer cannot live and make money in farming in this country, he need not try elsewhere. In conclusion would say that I like the country very much in every way.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. ABBOTT, Stockton, Manitoba.

PINE CREEK, South of Calgary, 18th November, 1889.

DEAR SIR : After a residence of 12 years in Manitoba, I came to Alberta in 1883 and took up a homestead and pre-emption in the neighborhood of Pine Creek, about 12 miles south of Calgary and have since been farming there. My crops each year have been good, wheat and oats exceptionally so. In 1888, I had 35 acres under crop of oats, wheat, barley, alfalfa, potatoes and garden vegetables. Oats returned a yield of 45 bushels per acre, wheat 30, barley 30. I had under cultivation this year, 1889, about 50 acres of grain, and 3 of roots, and have now 1000 bushels of oats, 350 bushels of wheat, and 60 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of potatoes, and 200 bushels of turnips. I have grown alfalfa for two years and found it a good crop : during January 1889, it grew over half an inch, and was green fully a month before the native grasses in the spring. I believe the country is well adapted for its growth, and that it will be a valuable crop here.

From my experience of Alberta I consider it the best part of Canada for general farming, and think any practical farmer coming here with a little capital, will never regret the move, as Alberta is bound to be the most prosperous province in the Dominion, as well as having the most enjoyable climate.

Yours truly,

(Signed), PETER CLELAND.

I raised my first crop in 1883 from land broken late in the season of 1882, and backset in the spring of 1883, and had from 5½ acres sown 196 bushels of wheat No. 1 hard. In 1884 had 40 acres rented to another party that yielded 32 bushels per acre. In 1885, the yield was 34 bushels per acre. In 1886 (another dry season) the yield was 20 bushels per acre. In 1887, 160 acres yielded 6,900 bushels, an average of 43 bushels per acre. In 1888 the average was 32 bushels per acre. In the present year the average was 15 bushels per acre on 220 acres sown. I had 125 acres that yielded 20 bushels per acre ; the balance on account

of a very hard stubble plowed under last fall and the season being dry, only yielded 10 bushels per acre. Now, for the seven years I have had crop, the average for wheat was 20 bushels per acre, and oats 48 bushels. And for five years the average of barley has been 25 bushels per acre, with the exception of 1887 when oats ranged 75 bushels, and the present season at 12 bushels, the general average was 50 bushels per acre.

Mine is not an exceptional case. There are plenty of others who have as good a record as mine, and some better. The present dry season may be discouraging to new comers, yet it would be unfair to judge our country by the present dry season, and it convinces me that our soil with proper farming will raise a fair crop, under almost any circumstances. My crop this year had almost no rain, as not an inch fell from seeding to harvest. I came here from near Guelph, Ontario, with a capital of about \$700 and now have a farm of about 1,000 acres of land, 450 under cultivation; will sow 350 acres next spring and break 100 more. I have 11 horses, 3 good colts rising 2 years old, 4 colts rising one year, 12 head of cattle and 20 hogs, in all worth \$2,500. Implements worth \$1,000. Dwelling house, grainery and stable cost \$1,500. Now, it would have taken me a long time in Ontario to have gathered this much together on my capital. The difference with me between there and here is—six good crops and one poor one in seven years in Manitoba, and one good crop and six poor ones in seven years in Ontario. I must say I am well pleased with the country and the prospects before me, and think that anyone who is able and willing to work and who has some capital to start on, can do well in this new country a great deal easier than in an older country. I can point you to hundreds of settlers who seven years ago had hardly money enough left after coming here to buy a yoke of oxen, who to-day have a good half section (320 acres) of land, two good teams and everything needed to work their farms, and living comfortably. I would say to new settlers don't be discouraged, but put in all the crop you can the coming season. It may be a repetition of 1887, as the ground is better plowed this fall than I have ever seen it before. In conclusion I would say that you are at perfect liberty to use this letter or any part of it, if of use to you in the interests of emigration, as the statements I have made can be corroborated by plenty of my neighbors who have done just as well as I have and some better.

ALEX. NICHOL,
Reeve of Whitehead, County of Brandon, Alexander Station, Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, 16th January, 1889.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Land Commissioner, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR: During the past season (1888) we had under cultivation on our Rosser farm 501 acres, divided as follows:—

330 acres of oats, from which we secured 49 bushels to the acre, equal to	16,170 bush.
140 acres of wheat, @ 18 bushels per acre.....	2,520 "
25 acres of barley, @ 40 bushels per acre.....	1,000 "
6 acres of roots, (potatoes and turnips).....	2,000 "

We were offered \$1.10 per bushel for our wheat, but declined to sell, and subsequently when the price had declined, accepted 95 cents per bushel. We sold the barley at 40 cents per bushel. We sold about 9,000 bushels of our oats at 30 cents per bushel, and retained the balance, and also the roots, for our own use in connection with our contracts. We also put up 250 tons of hay, worth \$9.00 per ton.

The total results of our farming operations for the year may be summarized as follows :—

16,170 bushels of oats, @ 30 cents.....	\$4,851
2,520 " wheat, @ 95 cents.....	2,894
1,000 " barley, @ 40 cents.....	400
2,000 " roots.....	400
250 tons of hay, @ \$9.00.....	2,250
	<u>\$9,295</u>

The results taken in connection with those of 1887, show our farming operations to have been very satisfactory indeed.

EGAN BROS.,
98 Garry Street, Winnipeg.

GRETNA, January 16th, 1889.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,

Land Commissioner, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR: I beg to send you a report of our farming operations :—Our farm consists of 640 acres of land, situated in Township 2, Range 3, West, being about 15 miles from Gretna and 7 miles from Plum Coulee, on the C. P. R. South Western. We cultivate the entire section. The first crop was sown in 1884, which was put in on breaking done the previous July, and consisted entirely of flax, which yielded 19 bushels to the acre and netted a very handsome profit for our investment. Since that season we have mixed our crop, sowing only 500 acres of wheat, flax, barley and oats, and preparing the balance of about 140 acres as Summer fallow, during the slack season before harvest, and enabling us to have sufficient plowing done in the Fall for all grain we wished to sow in the Spring. Our farm is worked entirely by hired help, and the profits over all expenses has exceeded \$3,000 yearly the past two years. The yield of wheat in the crop of 1889 was about 29 bushels per acre, of which we had 400 acres. The crop of 1888 did not yield so well, averaging only about 23 bushels to the acre, but the sample was good, grading 1 Hard. Our barley yielded about 35 bushels to the acre, oats 55, and flax 15. The season of 1888 was not as favorable as former years, but the results were very satisfactory, owing to good prices. Our plan of securing help in harvest proved very successful and profitable. We secured a number of men in Ontario, under contract for 60 days, and made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for reduced rates for that time, and saved our grain promptly, without loss by shelling or bad weather. Farming, if properly attended to, is certain to give favorable results.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours very truly,

M. LONG,
Manitoba Manager for J. & J. Livingston.

QU'APPELLE, March 6th, 1889.

SIR: I came to this country in the year 1878, and drove stage from Winnipeg to Battleford for four years, and in 1882 took up a farm in what is now the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, believing it the best land I had travelled over between these points, and have never regretted the choice I then made. I have

every year had a good average crop, and last year an excellent one. Wheat yielded 80 bushels per acre and oats 60. I had 40 acres of wheat and 50 acres of oats. I sold my wheat for \$1.00 per bushel. I am worth now \$6,000, all of which I made since I came here, excepting what I paid for team, waggon and plow. I was raised in the County of Leeds. I like the climate and country well, and would not go back to live in Ontario. I would advise any young man who knows anything of farming to come here.

Yours, etc.,

ED. WHALEN.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE, March 5th, 1889.

SIR: I came to Qu'Appelle in April, 1882, and located on the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 2, Tp. 18, R. 14, four miles South of Qu'Appelle. I had for some time before my coming here, been looking over Manitoba and a portion of the Territories, but saw nothing that pleased me so well as this district. I had little or no means when I settled on my land. At the present time I have 22 head of horned cattle, 3 working horses, self binder, and other implements necessary for farming, which are all paid for.

In 1883 I farmed 10 acres, wheat returned me 20 bushels per acre, and oats 60 bushels. In '84 I had 30 acres under crop; wheat 30 bushels per acre and oats 62. In '85, 30 acres wheat which averaged me 50 bushels to the acre. In '86, did little or no farming, being away most of the summer. In '87, I cropped 10 acres wheat, averaging me 31 bushels per acre, 8 acres of oats 59 per acre, 15 of barley 35 per acre. In '88, 20 acres of wheat 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, barley 10 acres, 40 bushels per acre, and oats, 10 acres, which returned me 65 bushels per acre. The root crop, especially potatoes, yielding each year large returns. I am more than satisfied with my lot and can strongly recommend settlers in coming to this district.

Yours, etc.,

ANDREW DUNDAS.

OAK LAKE, May 27th, 1889.

In the fall of 1874 I made up my mind to go and visit the Northwest and Montana, and I never stopped travelling and visiting the great Montana country and the Western part of Dakota for three years, to try and find a good place to settle in. The last place I went to see was the country lying between the Missouri River and the little Rocky Mountains. There were something like three hundred families along with me then who were, like myself, trying to find a place to settle in. After we had examined the whole country thoroughly, we decided that there was no land there fit for agricultural purposes, so I called a meeting of those who accompanied me and moved a resolution that we should go to Oak Lake, Manitoba, and start a new settlement, and every man in the camp was of the same opinion. I was 43 days on the road, travelling every day, coming to where I am now, and I built this old log house on the banks of Oak Lake, and it is the first house that was built in this district. My nearest neighbors were Mr. McKinnon (30 miles on this side of Portage la Prairie) and Mr. Lariviere (30 miles south east of this place). The readers of this letter will see by this that I knew what I was doing and knew that, one day, I would see a prosperous population settled here near this beautiful Oak Lake, and I know to-day, that before many years I shall see all the land lying in Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, from Range 22 right up to Range 20, W. 2nd Meridian, settled up with as good farmers as are settled at the present time between here and Portage la Prairie, for I know that the tract of land mentioned will be one of the best wheat countries in the Dominion of Canada.

Now I will write a word on the climate. I have been here eleven years and I never had a bushel of frozen wheat, nor any other kind of grain, and as for all kinds of vegetables, they can be produced to perfection. Two years ago I exhibited at Oak Lake cabbages weighing 36 lbs. each; onions weighing 1 lb. each;

potatoes from 2½ to 4 lbs. ; beets from 9 to 14 lbs. and turnips 22 lbs. I should think that immigrants would not delay a moment in coming to a country that can produce vegetables of that enormous size, without the use of manure of any kind. At any rate they should come and see it. The C. P. R. gives you a good chance to go over it. This is the time for you. Come ! Do not wait any longer, for in a few years all the land will be taken up for a hundred miles west. Now you will see why I came to Oak Lake in preference to Dakota and Montana. Because this country is far ahead of anything I ever saw across the line, and I am to-day still more convinced that Manitoba and the Northwest will surpass anything ever seen for mixed farming, and I know that if you will only take my advice you will never be sorry.

If you want further particulars, write to me personally, and I will make it my duty to answer you immediately.

AMABLE MARION.

OAK LAKE, May 28th, 1889.

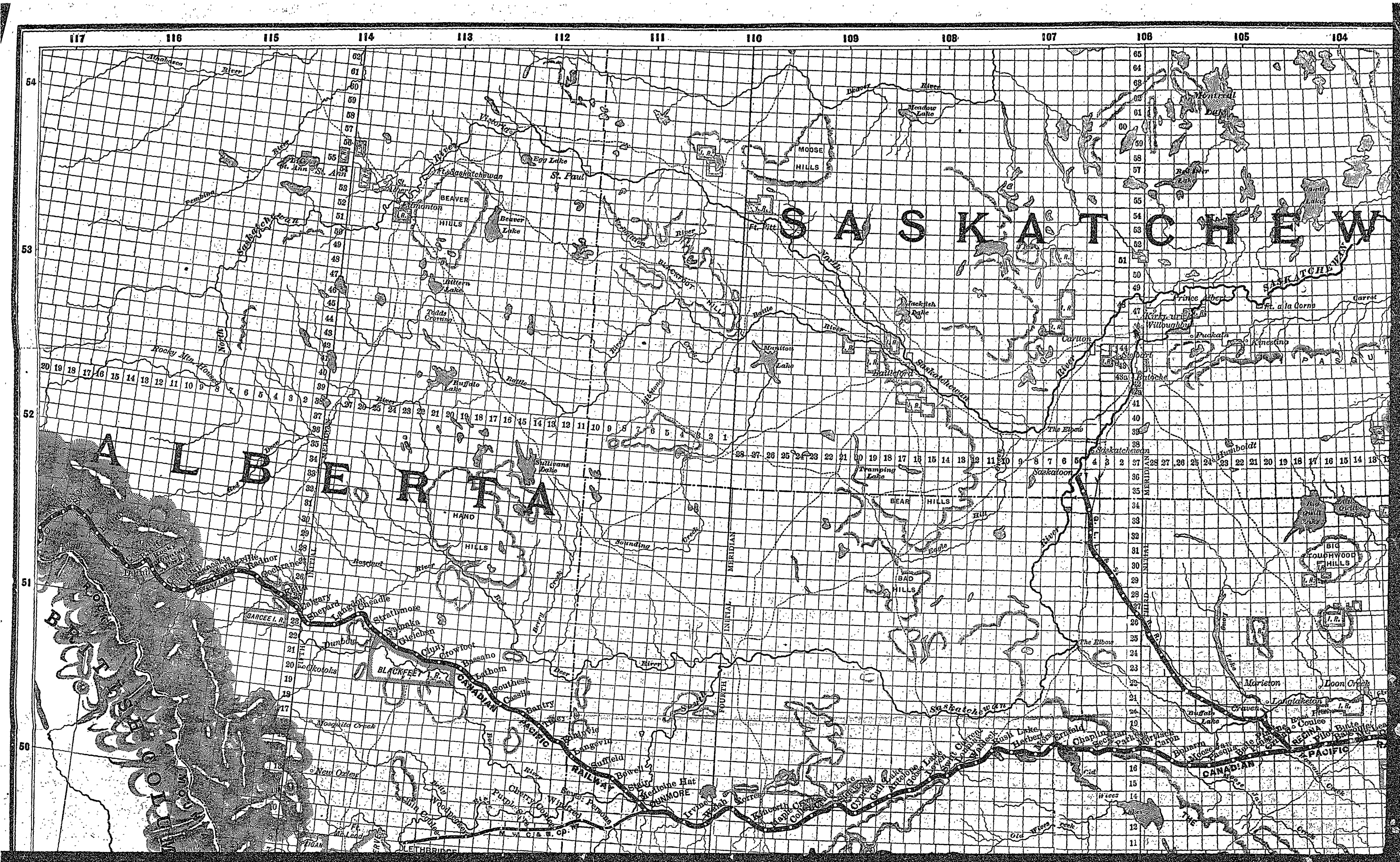
After ten years in Manitoba and the Northwest my opinion of the country as affording a comfortable home to agricultural emigrants remains unchanged.

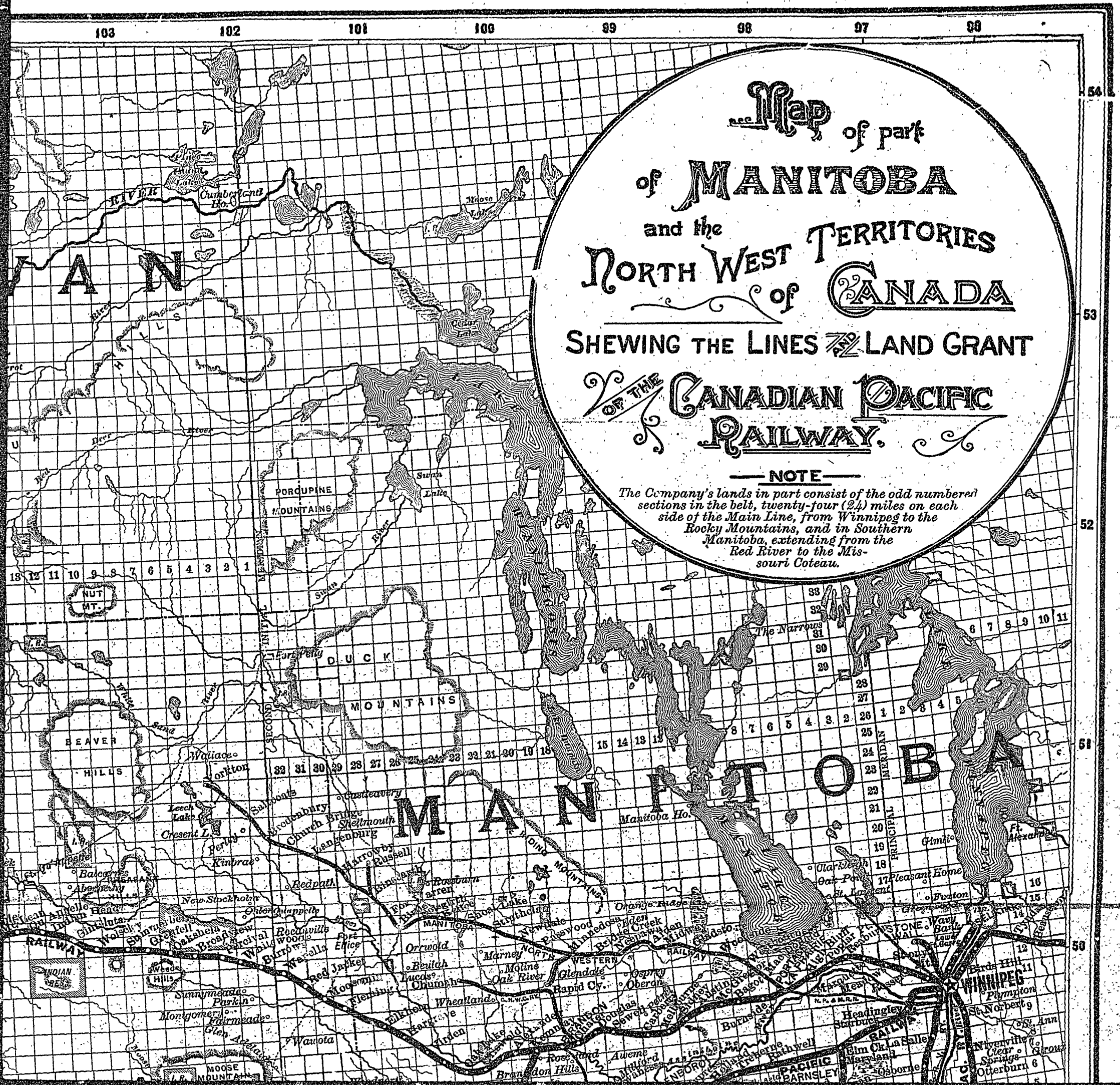
I question if any country has fewer drawbacks to the farmer. It is true we have sometimes been troubled with early and late frosts, but these are, I believe, less frequent than they were in the older provinces at first, and older settlers unite in telling us that they are becoming less prevalent and will continue to do so, as the country becomes settled and cultivated.

In this country a man has not to spend a life time in clearing his ground, as for the most part, the rich prairie is ready for the plough. We have also a most healthful climate throughout the year, which speaks volumes for our country.

I must add, that I am particularly attached to Oak Lake as a farming district. Taking the district all through, I question if a more prosperous community of farmers can be found in any new settlement, and the prospects were never brighter than at present ; for the season forward, crops are looking well and our people are happy.

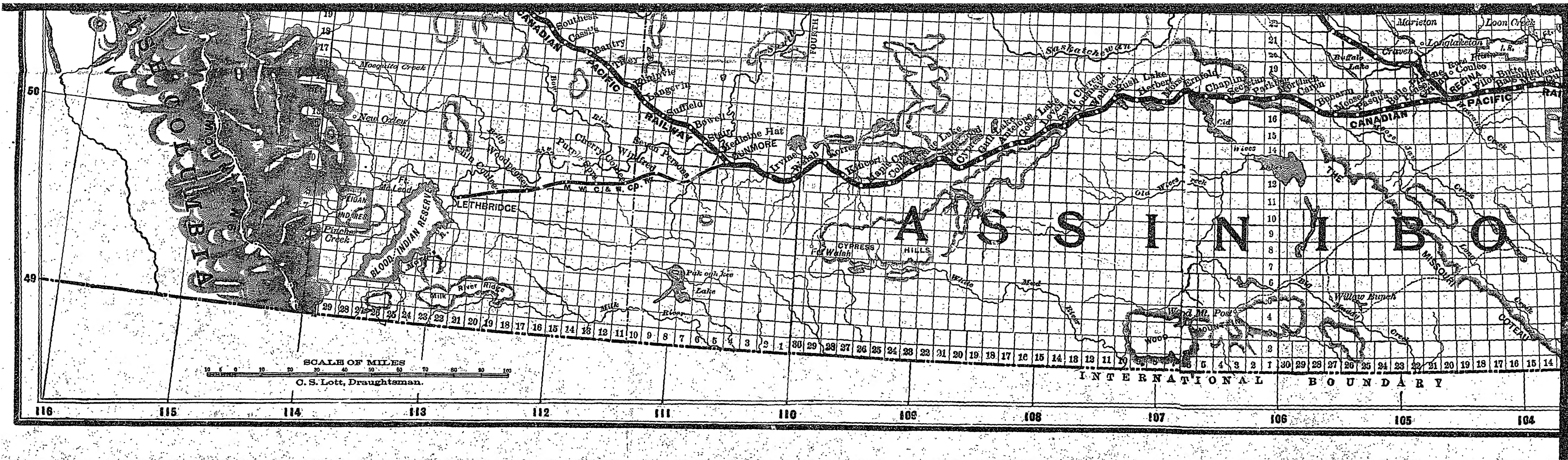
R. CHARLES QUINNEY.

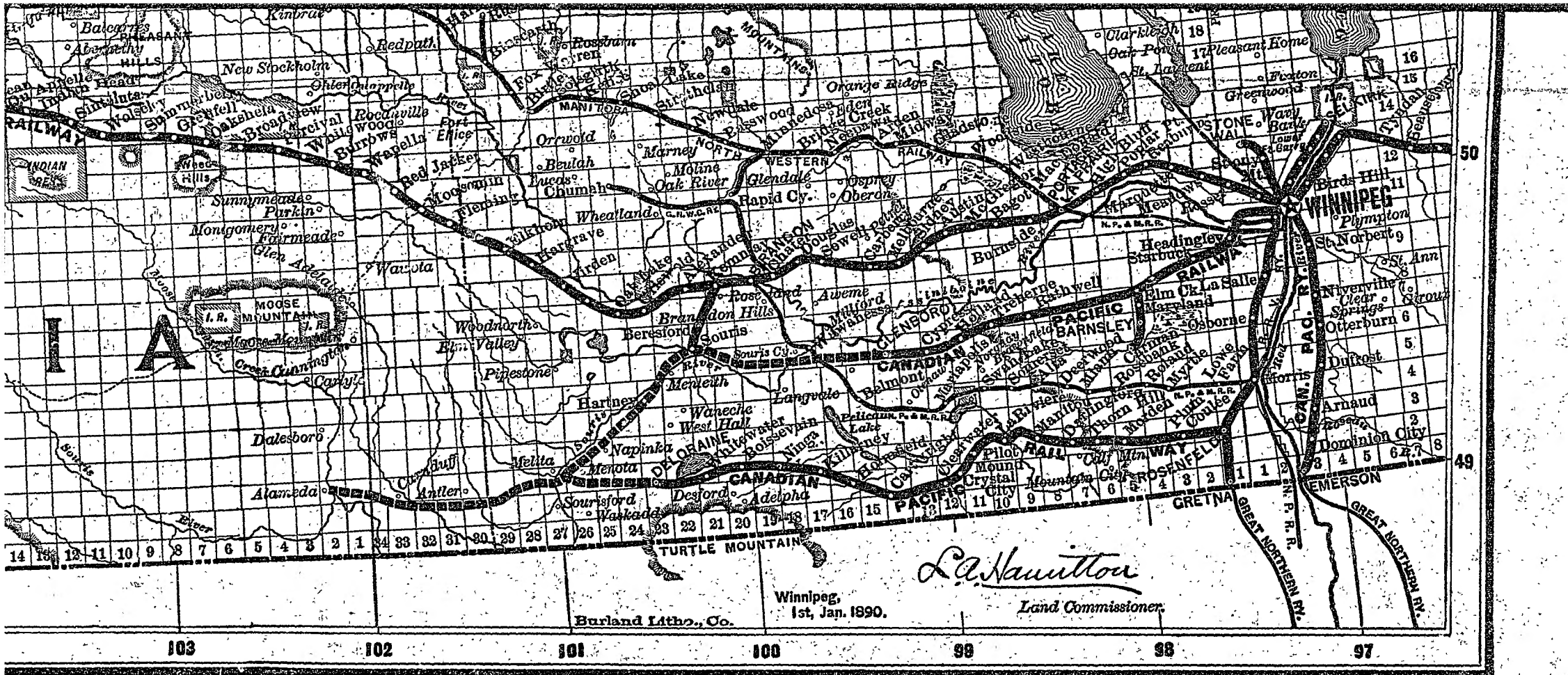




Map of part
of **MANITOBA**
and the
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
of **CANADA**
SHEWING THE LINES ~~AND~~ LAND GRANT
OF THE **CANADIAN PACIFIC**
RAILWAY.

NOTE
The Company's lands in part consist of the odd numbered sections in the belt, twenty-four (24) miles on each side of the Main Line, from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and in Southern Manitoba, extending from the Red River to the Missouri Coteau.





HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

75-AT-8

All even numbered sections excepting 8 and 26 are open for homestead entry.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or, if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one near the local office to make the entry for him.

DUTIES.

Under the present law, homestead duties may be performed in three ways:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.
2. Residence for three years within two miles of the homestead quarter section and afterwards next prior to application for patent residing for three months in a habitable house erected upon it. Ten acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 acres in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres the third year.
3. A settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, in the first year breaking 5, in the second cropping said 5 and breaking additional 10, also building a habitable house. The entry is forfeited if residence is not commenced at the expiration of two years from date of entry. Thereafter the settler must reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each year for three years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Moosomin or Qu'Appelle station.

Six months' notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a settler of his intention, prior to making application for patent.

Intelligence Offices are situate at Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle station. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

All communications having reference to lands under control of the Dominion Government, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast, should be addressed to

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Man.

THE ♦ CANADIAN ♦ PACIFIC ♦ RAILWAY

Provided for the

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE
OF SETTLERS

going to

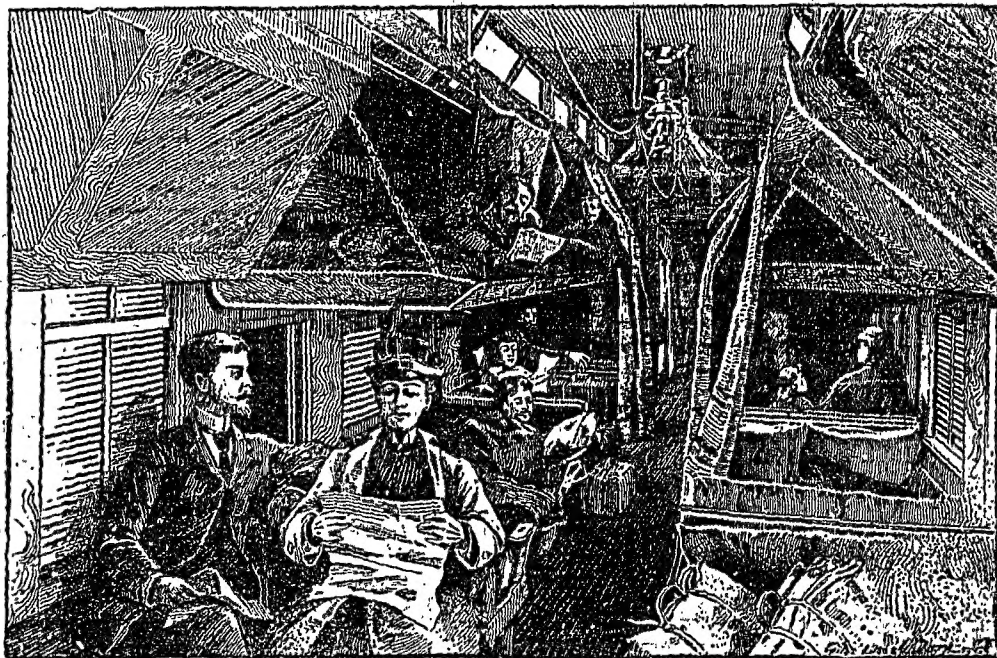
THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

A Special Form of Passenger Equipment,
known as

COLONIST CARS

Which are run through to MANITOBA and BRITISH COLUMBIA on the regular Express Train leaving MONTREAL each week day. They are really "SLEEPING CARS," modelled after the style of the first-class "PULLMAN" with upper and lower berths, closets, lavatories, etc., etc., the only difference being that the seats and berths are not upholstered. Occupants may supply their own bedding, or can purchase of the Company's Agents at QUEBEC, MONTREAL, or TORONTO, a mattress, pillow and blanket for \$2.50 (10 shillings), which they can retain at the end of their journey.

The accompanying cut shows the interior of a Colonist Car, with a portion of the berths made up for sleeping purposes.



Holders of COLONIST or SECOND-CLASS TICKETS are allowed FREE USE OF
THESE CARS FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END OF THEIR JOURNEY
OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.